rd ALTHORP.—I rise in consequence of the which has been made upon me by my Hon. d, and of the charge which has been made his Majesty's Government. My Hon. nd imputes to Government the exercise of un- e influence in the election of a Speaker. As far s my own knowledge is concerned, no influence has been used at all. (Cheers.) With respect to the case, it is simply this:—I am perfectly ready to admit, and I agree with those gentlemen who say, that if they found two gentlemen of equal ability proposed as Speaker—with one of whom I agreed in opinion generally, and from the other of whom I differed—I should most assuredly give the preference to the former. But when I found that the Right Hon. Gentleman had again been returned as a Member of the present Parliament, I really am astonished every Gentleman does not feel, as I did, the great advantages which must result from our possessing the benefit of his experience; and knowing, as we do, how he has performed the duties of Speaker, I think we cannot but admit that his qualifications are pre-eminent, and that he is infinitely better fitted for that high situation than any other Member of the House can possibly be.—(Hear, hear.)—I am perfect ready to say that, looking at my Hon. Friend, the Member of Staffordshire, as an untried man, I have every reason to believe that he is perfectly qualified. But it is impossible to put in competition with a person of whose excellent conduct we have had such ample experience, one of whom we have had no experience at all; and I should have been guilty of the greatest direliction of my duty if I had allowed any private consideration to influence my mind, and induce me to give my vote to any Gentleman who was not possessed the same experience. Certainly; therefore, I avow to my Hon. Friend, that I did write to the Right Hon. Gentleman, to know, if he were elected Speaker, whether he would undertake the office; telling him that, if he would undertake to do so, he should have my support.—(Hear, hear.)—I certainly did so. The Learned Member for Dublin seems to think this dictating to the House. If we are now to talk of Ministers of the Crown dictating to a British House of Commons, I can only say, that we have wasted two years in talking about Reform.—(Loud cheers.)—I hope and trust the measures which his Majesty's Ministers will bring forward may be such as to meet the approbation of the House and of the people.—(Hear, hear.)—I have been taunted with having spoken of the reform bill as a final measure? I ask him what he meant by a final measure? Do I mean to say, because I used those words, that the reformed Parliament itself is final—that no other reform was to be introduced, and that no advantages whatever were to accrue from it? Certainly not, I considered it final, and I supported it as final, as far as regarded the constitution of the House itself and as a means by which to effect other improvements and other reforms. The Hon. Member seems to think, because I made use of the word final, that I am opposed to those very reforms of which I consider the reform bill only the foundation. In this respect, therefore, I can only say, my language has been misinterpreted.—(Hear, hear.)—On the question of economy which has been alluded to, according to my reading of the Act, the pension of the Right Hon. Gentleman does not accrue so long as the Right Hon. Gentleman shall continue to be Speaker.

Mr. COBBETT.—It appears to me that since I have been sitting here I have heard a great deal of vain and unprofitable conversation. It seems to be thought that this is a mere question as to the greater or lesser fitness of the one Member or the other to fill the office of Speaker of this House; but, in my opinion, there is another point which in a still greater degree requires our most serious consideration: I mean how the people will think on the subject, what regard they will consider has been paid to them in our choice, and what opinion they will form of us from our first act—the appointment of a Speaker. It has been very much the fashion to talk of the fitness of the Member proposed, in other respects—of his experience, and all that; but in this case we ought to look among ourselves for one who may deserve to be considered by the people as an epitome of us.—(Hear, hear.)—When we put a Speaker once in that chair, we tell the people, in effect, to look on that man as the chief of us: he ought to be the best of us all: he will be considered the man whom we have chosen as the ablest and wisest among us—(A laugh)—the most public spirited; and, in short, as I said before, the epitome of the House. In making our choice, we say to the people of England—Look upon this man as our representative, as we are representatives of you. With respect to the act of Parliament (but I suppose I must not say a single word about law)—with regard to the act of Parliament which granted a pension to the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, I must say, I think the Noble Lord (Althorp) is completely mistaken, and that the Right Hon. Gentleman is undoubtedly entitled by law, if re-elected Speaker, to continue to draw his pension as well as his salary. Now I will ask, is there any lawyer here, any merchant, or any literary man, that hears me, who does not know that if a quarter of his time were spent in the business which devolves upon the Chairman of this House, that business would not only be done effectually, but it would be done much better than it ever was yet? Now the Speaker has not only an ample salary, but he has a house besides, as well as allowances for clerks, and numerous other perquisites. Can any one say, under these circumstances, that his services are not amply paid by the salary which he receives while he holds the office? Is there any man who thinks that a salary equal to that which the United States consider sufficient for the President is not sufficient for the President of the House of Commons? The Right Hon. Gentleman has been for sixteen years in the office of Speaker; he has received every year a salary of £6,000; he has thus taken from the starving of England, Scotland, and Ireland, sixteen has had, besides, very consi- over and above all this. Has a House, calling itself the representative of the people of England, Scotland and Ireland, any right to saddle this country with a salary superior to that of the President of the United States—a salary greater than the income of the Chief Magistrate of a nation containing ten millions of freemen? Yet it is a fact that the President of the United States has no greater salary than that of Speaker of the House of Commons. It inion, that if these things were well sifted hall take care that they be well sifted my opinion that this House alone, dants, officers, door-keepers, and so the whole of country United ten placed, and to the effect which will probably be produced on the public mind, should their first act go to throw an additional burden on the country. We may believe that the opinion of the country will not be very favorable to us, if such should be the case, when we take into consideration what the people have said on the subject of pensions in every one of their petition on the subject of Reform: and it will not be very gracious to set out, in the face of the people's reiterated prayers, by saddling the country with one pension more. The Rt. Hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burdett) who has seconded the nomination of the Right Hon. C. M. Sutton for Speaker, knows very well the nature of the petitions on the subject of reform, for he had to do with a good many of them. I can safely declare, that in all my life, ever since I began to pay attention, in any considerable degree, to political matters of the kind (and that's a good while ago), I can safely say that I do not remember one single petition, from first to last, one Parliamentary reform, to which a petition for the abolition of pensions was not appended. I defy any Member to produce one petition in which this was not the case—one petition, I say, on the subject of Parliamentary reform, in which the petitioners omitted a reform of expense as the object of the former reform. I defy the Noble Lord (Morpeth) to point out one such petition presented during the last five-and-twenty years. Financial reform was never forgotten; when it was prayed that the abuses which had crept into the constitution should be removed, that prayer was invariably coupled with one for the removal of those burdens which had been unjustly imposed upon the people of this country—I mean every single pension which is not fully merited by services to the country. This is, in fact, what the people had uppermost in their minds when they spoke on the subject of all other reforms. Would it be still answering their expectations, if a Reformed House were to commence its labours by imposing an additional burden? What! will a Reformed House of Commons continue to make the poor man pay forty times as much for articles of consumption as the rich man, in proportion to his means? According to Cocker—(a laugh)—I will bring them to Cocker—let them apply to Cocker, and Cocker will tell them that the poor man pays forty times as much for some sorts of articles as the rich man does. But not only does the Right Hon. Gentleman seek to take this pension of £4,000 himself, but to continue to his son, too, a little pension of £3,000 for his life also—all for services performed during sixteen years—for which services the father had been already fully and amply remunerated; during these years the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton received about one hundred thousand pounds for the performance of his duties as Chairman of the House of Commons; and now the country has to pay pensions for two lives, which (reckoning these lives to last a reasonable time) may enable them (father and son) to receive £200,000 more. With their pockets already crammed with the people's money, they must pocket twice as much more.—Here Mr. Cobbett excited the merriment of the House by addressing a remark to Mr. Ley, whose official duties before the choice of a Speaker render him for the time a very important personage in the House of Commons.)—Is this the way in which the House is to show the people that they can depend upon them? They should teach them to have the same confidence in them as children have in a father. Were they about to tell the overtaxed people—the people who are in a state of starvation and suffering (as mentioned by my Hon. Colleague) such as cannot be described—a state that no one could believe unless he saw it—while the people are paying 5s. per pound, or 5d. an ounce on their tea—were they about to tell that people that no relief was to be expected from them, as they would in effect do, if the first act of that House were to be the placing of that man in the Chair? The Noble Lord (Althorp) has talked as if it were in the power of Government to cause the payment of this pension te cease. He spoke as if he could drive a bargain with the Right Hon. Gentleman, and make a contract with him, that should he be re-elected, his retired pension should cease. The late Parliament bestowed £4,000 a-year on their Speaker at his retirement from office, and £3,000 a-year for his son, or any male heir (I suppose). It was an Act of Parliament that bestowed these pensions, and nothing can rescind it but another Act of Parliament; and, in my opinion, the Noble Lord is quite mistaken as to the meaning of that Act. I will ask the Hon. Member for Ireland (I don't recollect the particular place just now that he is Member for, and I call him, therefore, the Member for Ireland)—I ask, then, the Hon. Member for Ireland, who is a lawyer, whether there must not be another Act of Parliament before the pension can be rescinded? It is a bargain—he has got a contract; and nothing can take the pension away but another Act of Parliament.—How much honesty, moderation, and merciful consideration of the people there was in a transaction by which he was rewarded for filling his late situation for sixteen years, by losing £6,000 a-year on his retirement, and receiving £4,000 instead, for doing nothing, I will not now stop to consider. He has got his hand in the people's pockets, and he will not soon draw it out. The Noble Lord thinks the pension will cease on his being re-elected; but, depend upon it, it will not cease. What is the situation, then, in which the House is now placed with respect to this appointment? If the Right Hon. C. M. Sutton should be re-elected, as apparently he will be (and I know nothing of the Right Hon. Gentleman's qualifications, for I never saw him in the life, and know nothing at all about elected, the House tells the people th will be disappointed, because the people their future conduct from their appointmen who has driven such bargains with the pe ay. Such an appointment shall not recei nt; and there are, I doubt not, many others ill not agree to it. Suppose the Right Hon. Ge to be appointed Speaker of this House. If the House chose, it could not then undo the appointment. The Right Hon. Gentleman might go immediately and sell his pension, which he may do if he chooses—he may go this afternoon and sell it as an annuity for life if he chooses to do so. Will the House consent to injustice so flagrant? Are we going to say to the nation, look up to this man, with his pockets crammed with the people's money, as the Speaker of the Reformed House of Commons—as the first commoner in England? Is this the way in which you are to tear the leaves out of the accursed Red Book? You are clapping new leaves in. Mr. Cobbett concluded with some observations on the remarks of the Member for as he again termed Mr. O'Connell, and Cambridge University, as he said, of the place for which Mr. Manners Sutton sits, and adding that he protested against the appointment of the House of the Right Hon. Gentleman as Speaker of the House of Commons, because such appointment would, in his opinion, be an open declaration of war against the people of England. Loud cries of divide, and strangers had begun to withdraw, when—

Mr. WARBURTON supported the nomination of Mr. Littleton.

Mr. M. SUTTON then rose, and disclaimed having ever been actuated by his political feelings in the discharge of the duties of Speaker. The Right Hon. Gent. also added, in reply to a question on that point from Mr. Methuen, that he considered it was impossible that a man could be entitled to a shilling of retiring pension while filling the station of Speaker.

The House then divided on the question that Mr. Littleton should take the Chair.

The numbers were, against.....241
For..... 31

Majority against Mr. Littleton 210

This division virtually determined the decision of the House in favour of Mr. M. Sutton.

Mr. COBBETT again complained of the proceedings as a mockery of the people. Several other members spoke on the subject of the Speaker's retiring pension. The question was then put, "that the Right Hon. C. M. Sutton do take the Chair of the House as Speaker," which was agreed to. The Right Hon. Gentleman was accordingly conducted to his place by Lord Morpeth and Sir F. Burdett, amid loud cheers.

Mr. SUTTON having taken his seat, returned his grateful thanks for the honour conferred on him.

Lord ALTHORP after warmly congratulating the Right Hon. Gent. and the House on his election, moved an adjournment till Thursday.

Mr. COBBETT rose and said a few words, but was inaudible in consequence of Members retiring; and the House adjourned at six, till the day already named.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

DEVONSHIRE ELECTION.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

DEVONSHIRE (South.)—Monday being the day appointed for the nomination of candidates, a strong muster took place in the Castle-yard, Exeter. Lord John Russell looked exceedingly well and in high spirits. On ascending the hustings he was greeted with three cheers. The friends of the Conservative candidate assembled on the left of the hustings, opposite their candidate, and during the course of the meeting there was considerable sparring between them and the Liberal portion of the audience. Sir B. P. Wrey, Bart., proposed Lord John Russell. He said that the political liberties of the electors were once more placed in their own hands. Capt. Buller, R. N. seconded the Hon. Baronet. Sir W. Pole, Bart., proposed Mr. Bulteel, and R. W. Newman, Esq., of Mamhead, seconded; M. Parker, jun., Esq., of Whiteway, proposed Mr. Yarde Buller, and Sir J. Duckworth, Bart., seconded. The High Sheriff, finding there was no other candidate to propose, called upon Lord John Russell, who now came forward, and was hailed with enthusiastic cheering. As soon as silence was obtained, his Lordship proceeded—"Gentlemen, his Majesty's Ministers advised the King, in the exercise of his prerogative, to dissolve the late Parliament. They did so because they thought that the earliest possible opportunity should be taken of giving to the people an occasion of exercising the franchise to which they were entitled by the Reform Act. (Cheers.) They have done so, likewise, because they are ready to place their own conduct before the judgment of their countrymen, and to appeal to their countrymen whether or no they are still worthy to be continued in the high dignity of representing them in the Commons House of Parliament. (Cheers.) Now, Gentlemen, in any thing I shall say with regard to this contest, I shall consider it, as I think it ought to be considered, as a contest of political principle and of political opinion; and I never will reflect, I never will make any kin of personal imputation, against any other candidate for this honour. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, upon this occasion you have to decide which are the principles and which are the opinions to which you will give your countenance—(Hear, hear.)—and I should leave it, with hardly a word on my part, to the motion which I have supported—to the motion which I had the honour to originate in Parliament. I leave it to your unfettered judgment to say whether or not those principles and this motion were conformable to the sentiments of the electors of this division. (Cheers.) But, Gentlemen, I cannot conceal from myself that those who have proposed one of the candidates—the last candidate who has been proposed—instead of coming forward, as I would never dispute their right to do and stating his pretensions to represent you and stating that the large party for large it is, although diminished (a laugh) to which he belongs are sufficient in number to carry a representative for this county I should never dispute their making the claim to that honourable distinction; but, Gentlemen, they have done something different to this. (Hear, hear.) In all their propositions—in all their speeches—in all they have put forth, they have introduced the position, not so much that their own candidate was qualified to represent you, as that I was disqualified for that representation. (Hear, hear.) Now, Gentlemen, although I do not court an opportunity of putting my pretensions in opposition to others, or of speaking to the claims on which I have been invited, yet, when I am thus put upon my defence, I never will shrink from the contest—never acknowledge that I am ashamed of the part which I have taken. (Reiterated cheers.) It is that which, among all the disqualifications I have taken, is almost the only one that is left out, either by insinuation or direct charge. But the real charge is—that I was the proposer of the Reform Bill. (Cheers, with hisses from the Conservatives.) Gentlemen, I say again, of th act I feel no reason to be ashamed. (No, no.) I am not about to do penance for the part I have taken in that. (Cheers.) I am not about to make an apology for endeavouring to restore to the people of England their rights; because I considered the case to be this, and I always shall so consider it, that the King was entitled to his high prerogative, that the House of Lords were entitled to their important and solemn privileges, but that the people were entitled to their House of Commons. (Reiterated cheers.) Gentlemen, the fact was this: a certain party of individuals had stolen the key of that House from the people; we have given it back. (Loud cries of "Tavistock" from the Conservatives.) The fact is the opposition so peculiarly directed against me was in effect nothing more nor less than an opposition of revenge. (Hear, hear.) And those persons who expressed so much opposition to me, in fact considered themselves next of kin to the deceased boroughs, and that they ought to have visited on me the murder which they considered I had committed upon so unoffending a body.—(Cheers.) But we have been asked to-day whether the Government has fulfilled its pledges of reform, retrenchment, and peace, because I believe the word was not, as it had been called, non-intervention—which is not an English word, and of which I know nothing—but I believe it was peace. Now, Gentlemen, we carried the question of reform, of which I am sure I need say nothing. The Ministry brought forward a measure which they thought would be sufficiently efficient, sufficiently large to make it a final measure. (Hear, hear.) It has been received by the people with that support which shows that they were convinced they would have a full and fair representation under it, and noth more. ("No, no only part of it, you k And Gentlemen, I come next to the ques retrenchment, and upon that subject I ca that the Government, in the short time th have been in office, have reduced about one- sixth of the whole expenditure on which it was possible for them to retrench. (Hear, hear,—an elector, "Where is the Russian money?") A gentleman in the crowd asked "where is the Russian money?" Now, if I should say what I would say to a great many other expenses, that was an expense to which the faith of the country was pledged. It was a solemn engagement which the former Government had taken. When I asked them, in the House of Commons—when I put it to Sir Robert Peel, who is the leader, the respected leader, of that party, to say whether he would be ready to declare for or against that payment, he never would—(Hear, hear)—nor would any of that party declare against the payment of the money. (Cheers.) Well then, I say, whatever may have been the folly of entering into that engagement, I would not remedy that folly by the dishonesty of fulfilling it. (Cheers.)—With regard to the other question I say the same, that I do not think the want of wisdom shown by the contracting a debt is to be amended by a want of justice and good faith in afterwards refusing it. (Cheers.)—Of this I say, as long as I hold my seat in Parliament, or any part in the King's Councils, I never will advise any act by which the honour of this country shall be lowered before foreign nations, or called into question by them. (Cheers.)—It seems that there is another objection which has been made to the course of policy which this country has been pursuing, as inconsistent with that last and third pledge that was given—namely, the pledge of peace. Now, Gentlemen, I say that, whenever Parliament meets, the Ministers will be ready to show the whole course of negotiations into which they have entered, and they will be prepared to contend that they have acted in every respect in the spirit of peace, and with the view to prevent war. (Hear, hear.)—Gentlemen, you all know that the former Government had made one union—and a very unwise and impolitic union I always thought it was—between two nations, which were known in all history for their dissimilarity and dislike to each other. But in connection with that union Ministers had met with this difficulty, which was none of their own courting—and they agreed, not two Powers, but the five great Powers of Europe, that they would lay down certain terms, and would make both parties agree to those terms, in order that a general war might be prevented. (Cheers.)—Gentlemen, we were prepared, in case the Belgian Government had refused to assent to these terms, we should, in compliance with our engagements, have agreed on forcible measures being used for compelling them to adopt such terms, menacing force in case of opposition. The Dutch Government refused, and, having menaced force on one party, we had no alternative but to do the same with the other. (Cries of hear, hear, hear.)—It was in no dislike of Holland; on the contrary, of the two Powers, certainly Holland, from my own predilections I should be most inclined to favour; but having made the treaty, which, in point of fact, is more in her favour than in the favour of Belgium, and Belgium having submitted, it becomes necessary that Holland must submit to it.—(Cheers.) I feel no doubt that, so far from there being a Dutch war, I feel that, in consequence of this measure, the peace of Europe will be preserved. (Cheers.) Now, so much with regard to the Government. I come now to one or two objections which have been made personally to myself. One of these is that I hold office in the King's Government—(Hear, hear)—that is to say, not, as it has been presented, that I am pledged to vote according to the dictation of any person; but that I for one, do meet in the councils of my King's advisers, in order to consult upon those measures which shall be adopted for the Government of the country. (Cheers.) And I think, according to the English con ded you have confidence in That it is any disqualifi- King is pleased to confide heers.) Of this I am sure,

if that doctrine were to prevail, for the first time in the history of England—for it was never admitted before—if it were to prevail now, that men in office were not fitting representatives of the people of England, it would not only be a greater change than the Reform Bill has produced, but it would be a greater change than any of those who are so fond of taking place would be a separation between the Crown and the people, now fixed, and proceeding together in harmony—(Loud cheering.) But I am happy to say that that doctrine is not likely to be a favorite one; for, in looking at the list of elections which have already taken place, I can make out 15 places in which Ministerial candidates have been selected. I trust also the county of Devon will not only exercise their trust in the same manner, but show that it is no disqualification to me that, having the honor of a seat in the Cabinet, I have not the less power or inclination to represent your feelings and wishes in Parliament. (Cheers.) But, Gentlemen, there is another objection, and it is extremely fanciful—that the present Government is hostile to agriculture. Now, I should have thought that objection might have come from a different quarter. (Hear, hear.) I should not have been surprised if persons, engaged in the shipping trade of this country should have said, why, your families have always been so much connected, so much engaged with land, that you are not fit to represent the commercial and trading interests of the country.—(Hear.)—It would have been a much better objection than this, which is taken from their own fancy, because there is no much a measure as the one spoken of for the injury of the agriculturist. The King's Ministers are not inclined to favour one interest the other interest, but taking all the interests of the country into consideration—agriculture as the most important of them —they will introduce no change which can tend to be injurious to this great interest.—(Cheers.)—I have always said if the county of Devon is disposed to retract the opinion which it gave the last Parliament, in the election of Lord Ebrington and myself, who, as far as we could, never ceased our exertions in favour of reform—I must say, if you are disposed to retract that opinion, and think that Conservative opinions are better, and that reform is wrong—in that case I say I am ready to change too, and withdraw at once from the county.—(Never, never.)—But if that is not the case—if you are determined to choose persons because they are favourable to reform, then I must say that I am an older reformer than my opponent.—(Cheers.) —I must say, that if the question is to be attachment to reform, that in attachment to reform I will not yield to any one.—(Cheers.)—Gentlemen, it is the wish of the Government of which I am a humble member that in giving this reform, it should be such a reform as should be peaceable and safe, to maintain the prerogatives of the Crown, and long may its present possessor exercise those prerogatives.—(Cheers) —We wish not, as it was falsely imputed to the Reform Bill, to take off the Crown from the King's head. We, on the contrary, think the Crown will shine in brighter lustre when it is reposing on the affections of the people. (An expression of dissent from the Conservatives here caused Lord John's friends to give him three cheers.) We wish to preserve all the other valuable institutions of the country.—We shall continue to take care always, in securing amendment, that we preserve this great country from violence—this great country, whose commerce, whose trade, whose agriculture, whose present and future prosperity depend upon its peace and transquillity. We shall endeavour to preserve to the country, I say, such a state of peace and of tranquillity that the progress of amendment, instead of its being as it seems in another country (Ireland) a bloody act, inspiring horror as much as it gives hope of future amendment—we shall endeavour to make it a peaceable and new path of hope; and if we shall have succeeded in that task, we, who have been your representatives in the last Parliament, will not have proved unworthy of that which is the highest ambition of an Englishman —the esteem, the confidence, and trust which his country reposes in his integrity.—*Dec.* 19.

HAMPSHIRE.

HANTS (South).—The nomination of Members having been fixed for Saturday, unusual bustle and excitement was soon observed. It may be remarked, that to corroborate the report of the mob having been employed in the service of Mr. Fleming, a detachment of ruffians, apparently under the entire controul of a regularly appointed Captain, moved immediately beneath the speakers, in order to secure a hearing for the Conservative party, and to deprive the other side of any thing like a fair chance of being heard. Colonel Hewitt, of Freemantle, proposed Lord Palmerston.—W. Nightingale, Esq., of Embly, seconded the nomination.—Lord Palmerston then came forward, but the disgraceful attempt to prevent his being heard was so successful, that we could hardly catch a syllable that his Lordship uttered. As far as we could collect, we understood him to say, that he appeared there for the purpose of explaining those reasons which had induced him to offer himself to their notice, it—was in obedience to the express wish of a numerous, respectable, and intelligent body of constituents. He appeared before them not upon private grounds, but upon public principle; and though a Member of his Majesty's Government, he entirely disconnected himself with every influence with which that connexion might be supposed to invest him; and in coming forward he had only complied with their urgent request —Admiral Ommaney then proposed Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., seconded by Mr. Shaw, of Havant.—Sir George Sta[illegible] the part he took in the introd[illegible]ss of the Reform Bill. Adm[illegible] then proposed John Fl[illegible] seconded by C. Compton, Esq. Mr. Fleming then came forward amidst considerable noise and confusion, to say that he would, if elected endeavour to correct all abuses, and support all rational reform—as great an extent of Reform as any honest man would support. He then attacked the Government on their foreign policy, and condemned the war with the Dutch. He opposed the repeal of the corn laws, and complained of an undue influnce having been used by the friends of Lord Palmerston.—Lord Palmerston trusted the meeting would allow him to make some remarks upon observations made by the Hon. Gentleman which applied to the conduct of the Government of which he was a Member. The present Government had reduced salaries and diminished offices under the Crown to the extent of an annual saving of £234,000, but was that all? they had also reduced the charge of the Public establishments of the country between 1831 and 1832 to the ame amount of £2,272,686 per annum. He contended, therefore, that they had fully redeemed their pledge of retrenchment, coming also as they did after a Government who had piqued themselves upon the reductions which they had effected. Well, then, as to the pledge of peace,—ay, he would take the bull by the horns and would not be daunted by theories of Dutch war, with which his ears had been assailed. Why, would gentlemen believe that, in point of fact there is no Dutch war at all,—that England is at war with no power great or small,—that this Dutch war is a mere creature of the vivid imagination and exuberant fancy of those who set up the cry? The embargo here and the process of ejectment carrying on at Antwerp are not war against Holland! No, the Ministers have preserved peace; but, if they had not pursued the course which they are doing between Holland and Belgium, ther would have been war and a general war, and a war of political principle, which would have set all Europe in flames. It was, indeed, because the present Administration had prevented such a war that they are most bitterly attacked by those who hoped to find in such a war a road to political power.——(Cheers.)—Ministers were resolved to maintain peace, so long as peace can be maintained consistently with the interests and the honour of England; and he was convinced that however desirous of peace the people of this country may be, they would not hesitate to furnish as many stout arms and gallant hearts, and as ample pecuniary resources as the occasion might require, if ever the interests and honour of England required an appeal to arms. He well knew that it had been made a reproach to him and to his colleagues, that during their administration the old foe of England had been converted into a friend, and that France, formerly our opponent in war, was now our associate and ally. For his part he gloried in admitting the charge, bnt he left to those who made it to reconcile this accusation with the ardent love of peace of which they made such a boast; is not that friendship between England and France the surest guarantee for peace in Europe? Another ground of charge against the present Government was, that they had carried into practice the principles of free trade, by which is meant the principle that the industry and capital of man shall be unshackled—that men shall be at liberty to buy where they can buy the cheapest, and sell where they can get the best price. He accepted proudly the accusation; he considered it as high praise instead of blame. He trusted that the days were over when those antiquated prejudices could prevail which tended to fetter the industry of man, to prevent the intercourse of nations, to deprive mankind of those advantages which God and nature destined for their use. It was stated that the introduction of foreign produce into this country deprived British industry of employment, but what is the fact? Do foreign nations make us a present of what they send us? Certainly not. Then for every £100 worth of foreign manufacture which come in, an equal value of British manufactures must go out, and thus the more foreign commerce increases, the greater employment must necessarily be afforded to English manufactures and industry. It had been said that the result of the free trade system had been to make our commercial navy dwindle. It so happened that he had but lately seen in an American paper a complaint, supported by documents, proving that the amount of American shipping had progressively decreased of late years, and the amount of British shipping entering American ports had proportionably increased. With regard to the corn laws, he would only say, that of all laws those which relate to the subsistence of the people ought to be handled with peculiar delicacy, and not to be lightly or inconsiderately tampered with. As to the influence of Government said to be used in his behalf, he wholly denied that it was so exercised; he would also go further, and he would say that he hoped and trusted that none of those who did him the honor to wish well to his cause would exert that power which they might possess, either as landlords or as customers, to control the free conduct of any elector in his favour in the present contest. One of the great merits of the Reform Bill was, that it swept away the abuse by which individuals exerted in small boroughs a paramount influence over the votes of the electors; but if this evil should be now only transferred—if great proprietors, instead of controlling a small corporation, should coerce an extensive tenantry, the abuse would be increased instead of diminished, by being spread over a wider surface. But he had no fear on that point, as far as regarded himself and his supporters. All those who would vote for him would do so with a free and hearty good will; they needed no coercion to bring them to the poll; they required no menaces to make them give their votes; and what was more, upon such men coercion or menace would have the opposite effect from that which they were intended to produce. It was the cause, and not the man, who they were preparing to support. He well knew that in point of personal pretensions there were many gentlemen who were more qualified, perhaps, than himself to be the objec of their choice. It was on account of the principles on which he stood that they were goin, he hoped, to elect him. In conclusion, he would only say that proud as he should be of the high and distinguished honour of becoming the representative of their free and unbiassed choice, the seat to which he aspired would only have value in his eyes by its being so obtained.—Sir G. Staunton, Mr. Hoy, and Mr. George, of Romsey, then respectively attempted to address the meeting, but the noise and confusion was so great that they all retired without speaking. A show of hands was then called for by the Deputy Sheriff, which he having declared to be in favour of Mr. Fleming and Lord Palmerston, Sir G. Staunton immediately demanded a poll, which will commence on Tuesday and Wednesday next, at the hall in the market-place.—*Dec.* 17.

LANCASHIRE.

LANCASHIRE (North).—This election was rendered remarkable by the declaration of the Hon. E. O. Stanley in his speech, of the sentiments of Government relative to their determination to resist all efforts which may be made to extend the measure of Reform beyond its present limits. The proceedings were as follows;—T. B. Cross, Esq., briefly proposed (amidst mingled cheers and hisses, the former of which greatly predominated) John Wilson Patten, Esq.; and J. P. Machell, Esq., seconded the nomination. P. E. Townley. Esq., nominated the Right Hon. Edward Geoffry Smith Stanley as a candidate. W. Townley., of Townhead, seconded the nomination

J. W. PATTEN, Esq., solicited the support of the electors as their representative in the ensuing Parliament. In doing so he felt that he laboured under many great and embarrassing difficulties; and, first, besides having to refer to circumstances connected with the last election, in connection with those under which the electors of that division of the great and important county in which they were now assembled, he had to refer to those differences in opinion which had existed between the great body of his fellow-electors and himself with reference to the great measure of Parliamentary Reform —a difference which had severed, on the last election, the connection of which he had before so much reason to be proud, and which it was now the object of his highest ambition to reestablish.—(Cheers, with partial disapprobation.) The difference arose, not upon the principles of the Bill brought forward by his Majesty's Ministers, but as to the extent to which those principles were carried. After dwelling on this topic for some time, and alluding to the important questions likely to come under the consideration of the reformed Parliament he concluded by observing that, though he did not brag of the abilities and eloquence possessed by his Right Hon. Friend, yet he brought a most fervent zeal and devotion to their service; nor would he fail to take advantage of every opportunity of furthering the interests of that county and of the country at large.—(Cheers and hisses).

Mr. STANLEY then presented himself to the electors, and was received with most vehement and enthusiastic cheers, which continued for several minutes. He had the honour to appear on this occasion before a great body of the wealth, the intelligence, and the independence of the county, and which, up to the present time, had never had a voice in the Legislature. However strongly the Members of his Majesty's Government might before these elections have felt, that to make the people attached to the institutions under which they lived would be to give them a full share in those institution and that by doing so the institutions of thes, country would be strengthened,—if they had so thought before the period of the present elections, and had applied a cure of sound and rational, legislation they had been confirmed, as far as yet the results of the elections had proceeded, in the course the Government had thought fit to adopt and in particular in the new metropolitan boroughs, which had been the object of much anxiety to many. The present Governmen had ample cause to vindicate their own measure, and to congratulate themselves and the country upon the extension they had made of the elective franchise. The men returned by these boroughs were not the would-be democats anticipated by many opponents of the measure. His Majesty's Government had known that the great body of the people was sound, and knowing that, they would have been unworthy of holding the reins of Government had they refused to extend the franchise as it done, and granting to them th[illegible]ing representatives, and th[illegible] in the Government of their [illegible]—(Cheers)—having now thus [illegible]e franchise, he and the *Governme[illegible]e deceiving the people, and contra[illegible]t the professions that they had made [illegible]d with which they had come forward, if they should not be strenuous in their resistance of any attempt to carry the extension further.* (Cheers.)—The Government had come forward with a complete measure of Reform, which the people had adopted as the new charter of their liberties; it had been so extensive as to alarm many, who, however, consented to go the length of it upon the distinct pledge that it was to be taken as a final measure. If, therefore, it should be attempted to bring forward any measure for shortening the duration of Parliament, or a still further entensive alteration, by a protection, as it was falsely called, of the vote by ballot, he now announced [illegible] he spoke the sentiments of his [illegible] that any such measure wo[illegible] most decided opposition. He, an arde[illegible] anxious supporter of the measure, regret[illegible] Reform had not commenced twenty yea[illegible] and gradually progressed, step by step, [illegible] had reached its present position. Such w[illegible] have been much more consonant to his wish[illegible] for he could not be insensible to the dange[illegible] from the excitement to follow any great an[illegible] sudden change, but the vindication of the Go[illegible]vernment, in moving so great a measure, had its origin in the no movement of their prede[illegible]cessors in office.—(Loud cheers.) On the ballot, he must say that he regarded it as a most important deviation from the principles of the British Constitution. The representative had a right to know of the represented who approved and who disapproved of his political and public conduct, and how could he have that right by the introduction of the secrecy of the ballot? After shortly dwelling upon this and other popular topics, the Right Hon. Gentleman proceeded to repeat the determination of the Government to resist any attempt at a further alteration or extension of the Reform Bill. He considered that the Reform Act, and the representation of the people as it now stood, were the machinery by which much good was to be accomplished. The machinery was complete, and it only now remained to see how it worked: that it would work beneficially and safely he had no doubt. He was happy to hear from his Hon. Friend that he was ready to enter upon the consideration of all abuses, Church and State, because the admission was new to the Tory doctrine.—(Laughter.) The Tory doctrine was, that there ought to be no inquiry, for though the system might be bad, it might be made worse. Now he (Mr. Stanley), on the principle that publicity was safety, was satisfied the inquiry ought to be made. Let everything be open to the public, and trust to the reason, the good sense, the moderation, and the intelligence of the people in making any Reform that might be found necessary.—(Cheers.)—The Right Hon. Gentleman, after touching briefly upon the subject of the abolition of negro-slavery and other topics, observed that the policy which Ministers had adopted, after the lapse of some time, was now about to be met with some concessions on the part of France, and that while raw silk would be exported to this country by France, that country was about to open her markets to British yarn. —(Cheers.)—After briefly contending that the policy of the Government, with reference to her present position with Holland and Portugal was calculated to prevent a general war in Europe, Mr. Stanley concluded an able and eloquent speech, which was cheered from beginning to end.

The high Sheriff then declared the Right Hon. E. G. S. Stanley and John Wilson Patten, Esq., duly elected. Mr. W. Patten moved a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff for his impartial conduct on the present occasion. Mr. Stanley had much pleasure in seconding the first motion of his Hon. Colleague.—(Cheers and laughter.—The High Sheriff returned thanks and the Court was then adjourned.

ELECTION OF SCOTS PEERS.

On Monday the election of the sixteen Peers to represent the Scottish nobility in the ensuing Parliament took place in the Palace of Holyrood. The election, as usual, took place in the Picture-gallery, where their Lordships were attended by T. Thompson, Esq., and G. J. Bell, Esq., two of the principal Clerks of Session. in virtue of a commission from the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, by the Rev. Dr. Grant and the Rev. Dr. Lee, and by other official persons. The Lord Provost and Magistrates were also present, and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The proceedings of the day were opened by an appropriate prayer by Dr. Grant, after which the oaths were administered to their Lordships. A protest was entered on behalf of the Earl of Mar against the place assigned to him on the roll, his Lordship claiming to have precedence of all the other Earls.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE objected to the proxy votes of Lord Sempil, on account of informality in his certificate of qualification, the qualification being to vote for peers to sit in the "Parliament of Great Britain," instead of the "Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland."

The Duke of BUCCLEUCH said, if he recollected right, parliament was styled in the act of union the "Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

The Earl of ROSEBERY held that the "Parliament of Great Britain" was sufficient, and as the informality was purely of a technical nature, it was not such as would warrant the clerks in rejecting the votes, but must be decided upon hereafter.

The Earl of Lauderdale thereupon protested against the votes of Lord Sempil, to which the Duke of Buccleuch adhered; and a similar protest was taken by the same noble Lords against the proxy for the Earl of Torpichen, on the like grounds; and another against the vote[illegible] the Earl of Caithness, as bei[illegible] by the resolution of the House [illegible] in 1822, and also as being informal in the certificates of qualification. The Earl of Rosebery protested against the votes of the Earl of Balcarras, on the ground that he had not qualified according to law.

The Union Roll of the Scots Parliament having been called over by Mr. Thomson, there appeared present:—

DUKE.		
Buccleu ch	Lauderdale	Fo[illegible]
	Airly	Sa[illegible]
MARQUISSES.	Carnwath	
Queensberry	Selkirk	Sa[illegible]
Tweeddale	Dundonald	
Lothian		

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The following voted by Proxies:—

Duke of Lennox	by Lord Belhaven
Duke of Argy	by Marquis of Queensberry
[illegible] of Errol	by Earl of Rosebery
Earl of Buchan	by Marquis of Tweeddale
Earl of Casillis	by Viscount Falkland
Earl of Abercorn	by Earl of Morton
Earl of Kintore	by Earl of Rosebery
Earl of Breadalbane	by Earl of Rothes
Earl of Aberdeen	by Earl of Morton
Earl of Dunmore	by Lord Elphinstone
Earl of Stair	by Marquis of Queensberry
Earl of Glasgow	by Lord Forbes
Earl of Portmore	by Earl of Rothes
Lord Gray	by Lord Saltoun
Lord Sempil	by Lord Napier
Lord Torpichen	by Lord Elphinstone
Lord Nairne	by Viscount Strathallan
Lord Kinnaird	by Earl of Carnwath (18)

The following Noblemen sent signed lists:—

DUKES.		
Hamilton	Haddinton	Newburgh
Gordon	Kipnoull	VISCOUNTS.
Montrose	Dumfries	Stormont
	Elgin	Kenmure
EARLS.	Wemyss	Dunblane
Marr	Dalhousie	
Craufurd	Leven	LORDS,
Caithness	Balcarras	Somerville
	Aboyne	Forester (21)

The votes having been counted, the following were returned as duly elected:—

	No. of Votes		No. of Votes
Marquis of Tweeddale	44	Viscount Arbuthnot	42
Earl of Morton	53	Viscount Strathallan	43
Earl of Home	43	Lord Forbes	41
Earl of Elgin	47	Lord Gray	55
Earl of Airly	39	Lord Saltoun	5[illegible]
Earl of Leven	40	Lord Sinclair	42
Earl of Selkirk	43	Lord Elphinstone	37
Earl of Orkney	37	Lord Colville	43

Votes were also given for the following Peers:—

Marquis of Queensberry	36	Lord Cranstoun	31
Earl of Rothes	31	Lord Napier	3
Earl of Buchan	2	Lord Reay	36
Earl of Carnwath	31	Lord Elibank	33

While the clerks were engaged in summing up the votes, it was stated by the Earl of Rosebery that a doubt had been expressed by some noble lords, whether Lord Elphinstone had been at the table during the whole of the time the oaths were administered to their lordships, and, to set the matter at rest, he proposed that the oaths should be again administered and his votes, taken. This proceeding was objected to by the Earl of Lauderdale; it was now near four o'clock, and, as the proclamation commanded their lordships to meet between the hours of twelve and two, Lord Elphinstone must he held as not having met within the time appointed, and his votes could not now be taken. Lord Elphinstone stated that he had been at the table before the oaths had begun to be administered, and had only gone to hand a card out at the door, but had never left the room, and on his return the clerks had just begun the solemnities. Mr. Thomson said he was bound to take the votes of any noble lord should he enter the room now or at any time before the return was made up; and he again administered the oaths to Lord Elphinstone, and took both his lordship's own votes of new, and those of the Earl of Dunmore and Lord Torpichen, for whom he appeared as proxy. A protest was taken against the return, on the ground that some of the noble lords who had not been returned had a greater number of legal votes than some of those who were returned. —(EDINBURGH OBSERVER.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

It is not improbable that his Majesty may visit Hanovor next year, accompanied by the Queen and a select court circle. So far back as May 1831, a motion was made in the Second Chamber of that country, and carried by a majority of 34 out of 54 votes, for soliciting him to visit that portion of his dominions. The visit, at that epoch, was confidently expected, as it was known that his Majesty intimated that his Hanoverian subjects might expect a visit from him in the course of that summer, but the state of public affairs at that period prevented him from fulfilling his intention. The last visit his Majesty paid to Hanover was in the summer of 1818, shortly after his marriage, when he proceeded with his Royal Consort to Germany, with a numerous suite. In the Royal vault at Hanover is interred the infant Princess Elizabeth Adelaide, eldest daughter of the King and Queen, who expired soon after her.—(Herald.)

DECEMBER 5.

Yesterday, in pursuance of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, a respectable jury assembled at the Gray's Inn Coffee-house, to inquire into the state of mind of the well known Charles Wright, of the Opera-colonnade, an alleged lunatic. Mr. Phillimore was in the chair; the other commissioners were Messrs. Whitmarsh and Winslow. The first witness examined was Dr. Turner, who stated that he was a commissioner for visiting lunatic asylums. About four years ago, he first saw Mr. Wright at a private asylum. Did not examine him professionally, but from what he saw, in his opinion Mr. Wright was not in his right mind. In May and June, 1830, he also saw Mr. Wright, and heard him say he [illegible] legs which were not his own. One of them he was sure belonged to Madame Vestris. He was in a state of extreme excitement. Saw him last Saturday at Finch's private asylum; said he [illegible]n of the Duke of York, and that all the money in the Bank belonged to him; said he was the greatest man upon earth, he was even Jesus Christ himself; said he had an invention which would enable him to become the richest man in the world, which was by putting stones into the pith of trees to turn them into jewels. Witness reasoned with him on his asserting that he was the son of the Duke of York. He replied that his mother's name was Priscilla Matilda Whelps (Guelph), spelling it in a manner. He said it was nothing unusal for gentlemen to [illegible] horses and seduce girls whom they met on the road. Witness asked him about the money in the Bank. He replied it was his own, but they would not let him put his finger on it. He begged a shilling of witness, who asked him what he wanted with it, as he could not spend money there? He replied "No, but he was fond of shillings." Witness saw the patient yesterday (Monday). He asked him what reason he had to suppose Priscilla Matilda Guelph was his mother? He said he knew she was. The witness repeated several other wild expressions said to have been used by Mr. Wright.—Dr. James Johnson examined: Had known Mr. Wright about five years. The first indication of aberration of mind he observed in him was in the month of April, 1820, when witness attended the family. He was in an excited and febrile state. His mental excitement increased rapidly, and he began to betray incoherence and violent passions of mind. He talked wildly of Drury-land Theatre and his own affairs. He was rational on some points, but not on others:—for instance, he said he was lesse of the theatre, and box-keeper also. He was on the very verge of acute mania, and witness apprehended suicide, and cautioned his friends. He went on still worse, and witness said he would not be answerable for his safety, and recommended that he should be placed in some asylum. He was under delusions of various kinds; said he was possessed of supernatural powers, and made use of blasphemous expressions respectiug Jesus Christ. He went to the asylum in May, 1830. Some papers were here shown to the witness, who identified them as the hand-writing of Mr. Wright. Witness had attended him since be had been in the asylum, and saw him last on 22d of Nov., when he said he had two mothers and three fathers, the last of whom was the Duke of York. He held up a Bible, and said he had perused it very much of late, and discovered by it that he was the son of the Duke of York. He had also discovered, from the same authority, that the Grand Sultan was allowed 200 wives. Witness never had a doubt of his insanity; he had never seen a lucid interval since 14th May, 1830.—Mr. Wright was then introduced, and Mr. Phillimore explained the business to him, on which he bowed to the gentlemen present, and recognized two or three whom he formerly knew. The Commissioners then proceeded to put questions to him on different parts of the evidence before them, which Mr. Wright answered by a long and rambling statement, in which he said that at one time he expected to become lesse of Drury-lane Theatre. He held his house in the Haymarket on a lease of twenty-one years, and it was his impression that at the expiration of his lease he should become possessed of the whole world, which, he observed, was a very extraordinary notion, but nevertheless such was his opinion. He was supposed to be the son of Thomas Wright, who was a butcher, but he explained that the reason why he was the son of the Duke of York was because he attended the funeral of his Royal Highness as a gentleman pensioner, and wore a very expensive dress on the occasion. All at once he was thunderstruck at being called out to perform the office of chief mourner, and he followed the bier through the ranks of the Cuirassiers, who were very big men, and walked round the vault in a slow pace. The unfortunate gentleman here requested Mr. Hertslet, the solicitor for the inquiry, to walk before him round the table, and he followed to show how the funeral procession was conducted. He afterwards said that they did not walk, but were turned round by a panoramic machinery. The question was forced upon his attention, "How do you infer from that or any other circumstance that you are the Duke of York's son?" He replied, "It is a wise son that knows his own father. Who knows the meaning of the word soldeirs? S-o-e—soul; you can't tell where the soul comes from or the body either." He had studied his Bible, and thought it a hard case he should be deprived of the liberty of an Enlishman or a Frenchman, for he was half of each. He then told a long story about a man named John Bluck running away with his cab. He said he was accustomed to let all the boxes in Drury-lane, and was known to have possession of all the money in the Bank, which a gentleman present, whom he pointed out, could aver. He knew more about women than any one present, and to that he attributed his present situation. (He seemed to be much affected here,) What he had said about Madame Vestris and her legs arose only from a dream. He made several other remarks of a similar kind; he appeared to be in good health, and there was nothing very singular in his look. He asked frequently for a glass of wine, but that was not allowed. He called upon two gentlemen, one Mr. W. S. Clarke, and the other Capt. Wright his uncle, to say whether they did not consider him to be the son of the Duke of York, which they, of course, answered in the negative. He seemed to take no notice of their answers, and was proceeding with some incoherent remarks, when the jury intimated to the commissioners they were satisfied. It was, however, with some difficulty the lunatic was [illegible]led upon to leave the room. Mr. Phillimore [illegible]pitulated the evidence, and referred the [illegible] jury, who decided that Charles Wright [illegible]ound mind; that he had been a lunatic from [illegible]1830, and that he was incapable of managing [illegible] own affairs.—(Times.)

DECEMBER 7.

The accounts from Antwerp, which come down to Wednesday afternoon, must be highly gratifying to the Royal Family of France, who must see in the conduct of the Duke of Orleans one of the surest guarantees of the permanency of the reigning dynasty. This young Prince has already rendered himself popular among the National Guard, by the way in which he has mixed with his fellow-citizens, and he is now rising rapidly in favour with the army. He appears to study the great Master whose military reputation is still so brilliant, and to aim at renown by winning the affection of his soldiers. Whether France will gain or lose eventually by this intimate union between the Heir Apparent and the army, is not for us to decide; but we do not hesitate to declare, that with troops such as Louis Philip can send forth, and with their future Sovereign at their head, the reigning Monarch has nothing to fear from the Continental Powers. To be independent of foreign influence he has only to avail himself of the support of his army, commanded by his son; but, to be quiet and happy, he must take care that the army does not trample upon the law, and with the military renown of the reign of Napoleon, restore the despotism by which, in the end, that extraordinary being fell.—(Sun.)

We find the following notice of the citadel of Antwerp, to which the eyes of all Europe are directed at this monent, in the *United Service Journal*:—"The citadel lies at the southern extremity of Antwerp, and forms one continued line with its defences along the banks of the Scheldt. It is a regular pentagon in shape, protected by bastions ranging at progressive elevations, and connecting themselves with curtains of proportionate height. In advance of these defences are a further series of spacious bastions, immediately connected with the preceding, but of later construction. The one were erected by Paciotto and Cerbolini, two Italian engineers, by order of the tyrant Alba in 1568, and the others according to Vauban's principles in 1701. Every side of this citadel is equally formidable for its strength; that towards the town is furnished with a raveline; and this is also the case with the front which faces the river, and opens upon a paved line of road, from which all communication with Antwerp itself has latterly been cut off. Two of the sides of this fastness front towards the adjacent country, and are likewise supplied with ravelines; the centre bastion in this direction bears Paciotto's name, which has been denaturalized in that of Paniotto in the French elevation. The defences of the town terminate in the centre of the fifth side, which circumstance has left it unprovided with a raveline. On the summit (or capital of the two bastions on the land side) two large lunettes have been thrown forward, one being called Fort Kiel, from the adjacent suburb, and the other, which stands more away from the towu Fort St. Laurent. Internally the citadel of Antwerp contains every provision for the safe housing of its defenders, and possesses more than the requisite accommodation under ground for its supplies. All the barracks, exposed to the enemy's fire, are so placed, that the strength of the garrison may be readily collected at the point endangered. The citadel is encompased by a ditch, which has eighteen feet of water in every part of its circuit, and is protected by ramparts of adequate elevation, and strength in proportion."—(Courier.)

There appears to be a very general impression in the public mind, that Ministers are alarmed at the prevalence of sentiments more liberal than they consider consistent with the nature of our institutions, and the nobility of Government: and that in order to prevent the preponderance of the *mouvement* party in the House of Commons, the Whigs are, in many instances, cultivating an alliance with the Conservatives against Liberal candidates. We cannot help thinking that the impression is altogther an erroneous one; for whatever may have been the views of those Members of the Cabinet who were so profusely honoured with Court favour, at a time when Earl Grey was under the shadow of Royal displeasure, it is not to be supposed that such men as Lord Holland, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Brougham, would consent to remain in a Cabinet, the majority of which would attempt to interrupt the course of political improvement, of which the Reform Bill is but the commencement.—(Sun.)

A marriage is on the *tapis* between Sir William Somerville, Bart., and the Lady Harriet Conyngham, daughter of the Marquis of Conyngham. Sir William will, by his alliance, receive a marriage portion of £100,000.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

DECEMBER 25.

One thing in the present elections is particularly amusing—if indeed anything can be amusing in a proceeding so obviously conducing to revolution, anarchy and republicanism—it is the easy impudence with which the newspapers connected with the "Destructives" speaks triumphantly and exultingly of the perfect tranquillity and good order with which the elections have been conducted. They hold up the dignified conduct of the newly enfranchised voters as worthy of praise, support and emulation; when in fact there never yet was heard of anything in England at all resembling the murderous riotiugs which have taken place in almost all parts of the country, and more pointedly and particularly in the newly admitted boroughs.—(John Bull.)

Who is to be the leader of the new Opposition? Sir R. Peel? Well, be it so. Let him be tried once more. He now goes into the House much shorn of his former strength. Croker, Sugden, his own brothers, his brother-in-law—Dawson—alas! for our excellent and well-beloved friend, Iscariot, who ratted again half-a-dozen ways at the last election, and was at the end more satisfactorily kicked out, never to get in again—Holmes, poor Billy! Planta, and many other working men—Praed, Wrangham, and several other illustrious members of the cub school—these, his nearest and dearest friends and allies, have been ousted. He is now, in a great measure, in the position of a noun substantive, and we must see how he will stand alone If he succeed, well—if not, we know the rest.—(Age.)

Sir William Somerville, Bart., and Lady Maria Conyngham, were married at the residence of the father of the Bride, in Hamilton-place, on Saturday evening, and the happy pair proceeded to pass the honey-moon at Denbies, near Dorking, the seat of Mr. Dennison, M. P. (uncle to the bride), who, with the Earl of Mountcharles, were present at the ceremony. Report says the bride has a dowry of at least £100,000. Sir William is the possessor of considerable estates in Ireland, some of which are contiguous to the property of the Marquis Conyngham, in the county Meath. He is the son of the late Sir Marcus Somerville, who, for so long a period, represented the county Meath in Parliament, and previous to whose death, in the spring of last year, he was an *attaché* to one of our Ministers at a Foreign Court.—(Courier.)

Sir John Dalrymple has been returned for the county of Edinburgh. This is by far the greatest victory the Reformers of Scotland have obtained. The Dundasses have at length been beaten, although the Duke of Buccleugh was at their head. They had been masters of the representations of the county for above sixty years—quite long enough for one family. The people, having once burst their fetters, can never more be enslaved.—(Globe.)

DECEMBER 29.

The *Quarterly Review*, though so violent in its Tory politics, renders, by the following relation of facts, the highest possible homage to the character of Lord Brougham. This testimony to his merits from such a quarter will be read with more than common pleasure:—"The present Chancellor of England," says the reviewer, "has placed the patronage of all his livings below the value of £200 per annum at the disposal of the bishops in their respective dioceses. When one of the richest pieces of preferment in his gift, a prebendal still at Bristol worth, perhaps, £500 per annum, became vacant, he sought out an humble, learned, pious man, without birth or interest, a man whom all other ministers and chancellors had overlooked, and permitted to remain in obscurity and indigence—a man, nevertheless, whom all Europe had long delighted to honour—Professor Lee, and on him he bestowed it. Dr. Croly, too, so eminent among his multifarious accomplishments, for theological learning, has received, we are told, in his fiftieth year, has first benefice at the same hand." Well may the "*Quarterly*" eulogise a man so little of a self-seeker. There is, however, another learned and a worthy man, Cary, the translator of Dante, whose genius would not dishonour preferment.—(Spectator.)

JANUARY 5.

The Church Establishment in Ireland is known to have been under the consideration of Government for some time; the following information as to the result of the deliberation on the subject is given in the *Dublin Express*:—"We can announce that Government has taken the settlement of the Church in hand earnestly, and that the new Tithe Act has not till within these few days been submitted to episcopal attention. The whole plan has been arranged without the active co-operation of the clergy, but now that it is placed before them as a choice of what they will consider evils, and that it is evident they must look upon the alternatives perfectly hopeless, we conclude they will concur with the Government in accepting the terms offered. It is proposed by Mr. Secretary Stanley to reduce the Irish Established Church to 2 Archbishops and 8 Bishops. The system of fines on Bishops' leases will be abolished; and the Church lands must, in future, be let on lease at full rents. The minor details of this plan have not yet transpired. However, from the ample reduction of the Sees, we are in hopes we may infer that the whole establishment of the clergy will be supported out of the incomes of the Church lands, and that tithes will be wholly abolished, in conformity with the wishes of the people, and the best interests of religion itself. That the Church lands in Ireland will be amply sufficient for the purpose may be easily proved: They amount to something between 600,000 and 700,000 acres. Much of this land was originally selected from the choicest spots in the island, and reckoning the value of the buildings on it, probably 30s. per acre would be a fair calculation, or, in round numbers, £1,000,000 sterling annually. But it has been urged by many that there is also a vast quantity of Church lands let under value, and a good deal waste and unproductive. We shall take the annual value at £700,000, and see how far that sum may be available for the support of the Protestant clergy in respectability. There will be two Archbishops, for whom £5,000 a-year each ought to be enough. Eight Bishops, at half that sum each. Ten Deans and Archdeacons at £1,200 a-year each. One thousand parish clergymen, at salaries varying from £600 a-year to £200 a-year; and 1,000 curates at £100 a-year. The recapitulation stands thus:—

2 Archbishops	5,000 a-year each	10,0000
8 Bishops	2,500	20,000
10 Deans and Archdeacons	1,200	12,000
1,000 Rectors, average	400	400,000
1,000 Curates, at	100	100,000
		542,000
For Church Edifices, Repairs, Sextons, Bell-ringers and musicians, e.c.		100,000
For expenses of collection		58,000
		700,000

Now, it cannot be said that £600 a-year is too little for the highest order of the rectors, as it is quite notorious that the public has been always better served by the underpaid clergy than by the overpaid clergy." (Spectator.)

The new Lord Mayor, who, though in some respects is evidently a shrewd Scot, is we suspect not far removed from a relationship with a certain longeared race in others, who yesterday entertained the hangers on of the police office at the mansion house with the following conversation with a pugilist named Hudson, on the subject of Mr. Gully, the member for Pontefract, who, like Sir Peter

Laurie himself, it may be remembered, has risen from the humblest ranks of society. This precious colloquy originated in the following manner:—A brewer's drayman was charged with obstructing the foot-passage in Leadenhall treet, for a considerable time, to the great inconvenience of the public. The drayman said he was delayed no more than the usual time in dropping down his load at the house of Mr. Josh. Hudson, in Leadenhall-market. He hoped his Lordship would wait until Mr. Hudson should arrive to prove the truth of the statement. The Lord Mayor fined the drayman twenty shillings. A few minutes afterwards Josh. Hudson entered, and said that he had a few words to say in mitigation of the damages against the poor drayman. He did not deny that the dray had been delayed longer than might appear necessary to those gentlemen who but seldom cellared a cask, but the defendant had to lug the beer up a very long entry to the house, in the cellar of which it was to be deposited, and that was no joke, and he hoped the worthy chief Magistrate would either floor the penalty altogether, or beat it down, at any rate, to about one-half.—The Lord Mayor, having learned that Josh. Hudson had formerly made a great noise, observed the defence had certainly some weight, and said he supposed that Mr. Hudson, if a judgement were to be formed from the skill with which the matter had been conducted, meant to try his hand in another arena, like another celebrated man of the fraternity. (A laugh.)—Josh. Hudson, with every proper respect for the rest of the country I would rather represent Leadenhall or White chapel in Parliament than any other place; for although they were confined districts, and now and then very queer meat was to be seen in them, they could not be called rotten, and no mistake. (Laughter.) He didn't mean to insinuate that the Member for Pontefract would accept of a seat on the rotten system. It was not that Hon. Gentleman's wish to be bothered with a seat at all, but they would have him, and so in he went; and if he didn't "sarve out" a few of the out-and-outers in the Lower House, and by that means fit himself for the Upper one, he was no man, and no mistake. (Laughter.)—The Lord Mayor, *asked him whether he thought the Hon. Member would engage much in Parliamentary debate?*—Hudson replied that all the time Mr. Gully could spare from his calculations would, no doubt, be devoted to the service of the public, but Jack had a duty to perform for himself.—The Lord Mayor: Oh! then he is a good calculator?—Hudson; I believe you, my Lord. He is the lad to calculate upon the odds in a fair game. The moment I heard that he condescended to go into public life of another kind, I began to think how he could spare time from his books. I'm sure if I was to go in I wouldn't have time to make up my beer. (Laughter.)—The Lord Mayor: Well, Hudson, I am glad to find that you have abandoned that barbarous occupation to which you and the Hon. Member for Pontefract belonged, and that you conduct yourself with so much propriety.—Hudson: Thank you, my Lord, but the trade of pugilism is quite knocked head over heels, and never will come to the scratch again. There have been so many crosses that no gentleman can stake his money without being one in a robbery.—The Lord Mayor then reduced the fine of the drayman one half, in consideration of the defence, and Josh. Hudson paid the penalty out of his own pocket, after many strong expressions of gratitude!—(Post.)

JANUARY 12.

The Proclamation of the President of the United States will be perused with great interest by all who are aware of the importance of the great political problem, which is now in progress of being solved, of whether the various Presidencies of the United States can be held together by the Republican form of Government. It may be said that no man, perhaps, was better fitted, by mildness of demeanour, power of argument, and decision of character, for the performance of the arduous duties of the Chief of a Republic, than General Jackson. We had occasion, not many days since, to lay before our readears the address of General Jackson to the Congress! an address not less valuable as a specimen of sound reasoning and extended general views, than as a document of state. The present argumentative proclamation is of a still more important character; it is the first time that a President of the United States has had occasion to address his fellow citizens in such terms on the momentous question of domestic disunion. We recommend this address to the consideration of our readers; and especially at the present time, when we are threatened with an attempt at the separation of England and Ireland. Our readers cannot fail to observe that, in like manner, as the Address of the President to Congress embraced questions of trade and policy at present under discussion in this country, so this Proclamation applies in a remarkable manner to the present position of England. The same reasoning is precisely applicable to the Old as to the New World. The argument which the President of the United States makes use of to show the danger of disunion, is not less cogent to prove the disastrous consequences which would ensue from the separation of England and Ireland. Neither is the necessity for the prompt decision of the Head of the State in America less urgent than in this country; nor are firmness of purpose, and vigour of action, less required. Some portions of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, might be supposed to have been spoken by the head of the English Cabinet to the agitators of Ireland.—(COURIER.)

The fate of the Duchess of Berry seems now to have been left of the decision of the Ministers, and, from their speeches, it would appear they intend to keep the infatuated lady where she is. Whether the French nation will long be contented with this strange course of proceeding, remains to be seen; but it must be confessed that, to talk of consigning *any* person to indefinite imprisonment without a trial, sounds very oddly to an English ear; and we should have thought that even that infant liberty of France would have been shocked at the bare enunciation of such a project. If, however, the Ministers of Louis Philip be resolved upon this course, and the nation allow them to execute their purpose, it will be quite clear that our French neighbours, who talk so fluently about Liberty and Rights, have not the slightest notion of what is due to either in *practice*. They have shown that they possess physical courage enough to rise against public tyranny, and strength enough to expel it from their soil; but if they allow the projected course with regard to the Duchess of Berry to be pursued, they will demonstrate to the whole world that they have not yet acquired those moral and higher attributes of liberty which teach men to respect personal freedom and to preserve inviolate, in practice, those maxims of justice and of right which, in theory, no people have contended for so loudly as they have. It would be worse than idle to say that there can be any sound notions of freedom in a nation which suffers any one within its territory to be kept in indefinite imprisonment, unheard, untried, unconvicted, uncondemned. As to the conduct of the French Ministers in this affair, it is, to us, wholly inexplicable, when coupled with their speeches in the recent discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. They have told the nation that there would be danger in bringing the Duchess to trial; but the very confession of that fact, if fact it be, has erected an actual existing danger—a danger which there seems now no chance of counteracting but by facing the hypothetical perils which their fears have urged them to avoid, and putting the Duchess on her trial. If the nation would not endure to see her tried, how will it bear to behold her suffering at the hands of a confessed weak and timid Government, a punishment as great, at least, as any which would have been passed upon her had she been formally convicted before a competent tribunal?—(TIMES.)

The Earl of Dudley and Ward, who, for a considerable time has been residing at Norwood, for his health, which it was understood was rapidly improving, has again been attacked in an alarming manner with a return of his unfortunate malady. On Tuesday decided symptoms of the disease began to show themselves, and increased to such extent as to require the medical aid of Dr. Holland, who remained the whole of the night with the Earl. Early on Wednesday, Sir H. Halford and Dr. Warren were sent for to Norwood, when a consultation was held, which lasted some time. After it was over, Sir H. Halford returned to town. About nine on Wednesday evening, a fresh summons arrived for Sir H. Halford to attend. We have heard that the symptoms of the disease are of such a nature as to leave but very slight hopes of the recovery of the Earl. In the event of his death, the title and estates descend to his brother, who is at present in holy orders.—(Herald)

In Georgia, where the tariff is also held to be obnoxious, the Senate, by a large majority, expressed their decided approbation of the course taken by South Carolina. In Washington the feeling against the refractory province seems to be very strong. The following is a letter from thence on the subject, dated Dec. 12:—"There can be little or no doubt that South Carolina will soon be, if she is not already, in a state of open rebellion. There is a report, but I do not vouch for its authenticity, that blood has already been shed in the city of Charleston. Two distinguished individuals of the Union party are said to be killed. The report fixes the place where their blood was shed at the theatre, and that it was occasioned by two addresses made to the populace by two distinguished leaders of the nullifying party. The report is generally believed not to be true. Governor Hamilton has asked the President to surrender the arsenal and Fort Pinkney for the use of the State. The President has very properly replied, the request is beyond his power to comply with; that when the fort shall be completed, it will be performed. Five other companies have been lately ordered to repair to Charleston. The Marshal for the district of South Carolina has been removed, and a nomination has been sent to the Senate to fill the vacancy. It will be the duty of the President not only to see the laws executed, but to give full and ample protection to the Union party. The President's proclamation was issued from the *Globe* office on Monday, at two o'clock, and an emission of 1,000 copies was immediately taken off; and as the types were said to have been distributed for the morning paper, no copies were to be had. The anxiety to obtain them was so great that the office of the *Globe* was thronged until after dark. It is difficult to say what effect will be produced by the proclamation: the warmest friends of the President say it will detach the people in South Carolina from their leaders, and that there will be no opposition to the law of the United States. Others, who pretend to have some knowledge of the temperament of the south, say it will strengthen the nullifying party, and will probably hasten the crisis the President professess a wish to avert, and others again say it will unite the entire south against the administration. Should the President desire an augmentation of the military force, I do not doubt Congress will accede to his wishes; but the vote will show an arrangement of parties not anticipated four years ago. The proclamation was drawn in part by Mr. Livingston, and in part by Mr. Taney. The doctrine attempted to be inculcated is much more ably and clearly enforced by Mr. Webster, in his speech on Mr. Foot's resolution. The speeches of Mr. Webster will be resorted to, as the writings of Alexander Hamilton are, as a text book.—(British Traveller.)

JANUARY 26.

It seems to be supposed by a great portion of the public that Great Britain and France will unite in preventing any attempt which the Russian Government may make of obtaining an acces sion of territory from Turkey, as the price of its assistance against Egyptian invasion, or to occupy the seat of the Turkish Government under the pretext of defending the Empire from the dangers with which it is threatened. That the maintenance of the integrity of Turkey ought to be the policy of this country, cannot be doubted; nor could there be any doubt that such policy would be adopted if the Councils of his Majesty were entrusted to wise and experienced Statesmen. But no confidence can be felt that a Cabinet, which daily manifests a want of system in all its measures, and a combination of rashness and weakness which has taken away from our country all respect in the eyes of all Foreign Powers, will, on this occasion, promptly and resolutely adopt the course which a mere reference to the position of Turkey on the map of the world, in relation to our interests, would show to be the right one. Supposing Lord Palmerston convinced of the propriety of upholding the Turkish Empire, the experience which we have had of this tardiness in affairs of the utmost moment, would lead us to apprehend that the Government would lose the opportunity of offering effectual assistance till it was too late. Besides, in what way could succour be immediately afforded to the Porte by this country?—Have we a fleet in the Mediterranean at this time, such as we have had under the direction of former Governments? The contrary is known to be the case. Most of the line-of-battle ships, including the St. Vincent, of 120 guns, which was the Admiral's flag-ship, have been called home, and the naval force which remains is too small to afford any protection even for Constantiuople itself, if it could all be withdrawn from the objects of its employment in different parts of the Mediterranean. On the other hand, what is the situation of Russia with regard to naval means, which may at once be brought to bear against Turkey? In the Black Sea, she has at all times in commision, under an able and experienced officer of British origin, twelve or fourteen sail of the line, with numerous frigates and sloops, with the power also of fitting out many other ships at her naval arsenal at Sebastopol in that sea. In the Archipelago, where scarcely a British man of war now remains, Russia, has a powerful squadron under Admiral Ricord, which, acting on that frontier of the dominions of Turkey, would render her situation still more completely under Russian influence or dictation.—In the present state of our naval arsenals, several weeks, nay months, would elapse before we could fit out and dispatch any sufficient force to co-operate with Turkey! and, unlike the state of things in 1789, when the Government of this country was able, in an incredibly short time, to equip an armament to resist the intentions of Russia upon a small portion of the Turkish possessions, we must, from the want of foresight and miserable pseudo-economy of our Administration, submit to abandon the line of policy which prudence, and the most important interest of Great Britain, require in support of our Ally; or to the humiliation of seeing France dispatch a powerful fleet to do that which ought to be performed by the navy of England. Already France has a large and disposable fleet in a state of preparation, and by the latest accounts from Paris orders appear to have been given to fit out three more sail-of-the-line at Toulon.—(ALBION.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The inaugural address of the Governor of South Carolina, General Hayne, to the Legislature of that state (which was yesterday alluded to) is too important at the present crises in the United States, not to lay textually before our readers. It is as follows:—

"Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives—I appear before you in obedience to your commands to take upon myself the discharge of the important duties you have imposed upon me. The office of chief magistrate of this state is at all times one of high dignity and trust, and assumes at the present juncture very great and fearful responsibility, and believe me when I say I enter on its duties with a sincere distrust of my own abilities. These considerations have not deterred me, however, from attempting the discharge of the duties confided to me, convinced that every man owes a duty to his country which he is bound to perform at every sacrifice. In accordance with the general principle which has regulated my public life, I yield an implicit obedi[illegible] to the public will, and you will bear [illegible] when I say that I feel sensible [illegible] difficulties with which I shall [illegible] ounded. The intense excitement that [illegible]s in the bosom of our state, the [illegible] which we are threatened from without, and the embarrassments that exist at home, satisfy me that exigencies will arise during which, let our chief magistrate act as he may, he will be compelled to encounter reproach and reprehension. These difficulties will, nevertheless, not shake my determination to march forward in the path of duty. In this way only we may confidently expect that our mutual efforts for the recovery of our rights and the restoration of our liberties will be eventually crowned with complete success. In the great struggle in which we are engaged I pledge myself at all times to assert and [illegible] the sovereign authority of the state [illegible] with alacrity and cheerfulness enforce [illegible] reign will. I acknowledge no allegiance [illegible] mount to that which we all owe to the state, a[illegible] and I [illegible] most solemnly declare that I shall hold myself under the highest obligations to carry into full and complete effect the ordinance of the convention of the state, and every act of legislation, and every judgment of our courts, founded upon the same. My duty in this behalf I will endeavour faithfully to perform. In administering the ordinary duties of the office, I will endeavour to reconcile the discontent that prevails among the people to allay party animosity, and to bring all our citizens to the recollection that we are members of one family, and that our highest and constant aim should be in the greatest degree to promote each other's happiness. When I look forward to the prospect before us, surrounded as it is with gloom, and doubts, and darkness, I see new incentives arising which will prompt us to go forward, as become men in discharge of their duty. After ten years of unavailing remonstrance, in common with the other southern states, South Carolina has, in the face of her sisters of the Confederation and of the world, put herself upon her sovereignty. She has declared, in the most solemn manner, that the acts of Congress imposing duties on the importation of foreign commodities for the protection of manufactures, shall not be enforced within her borders. All the hopes that have been so long entertained, and so anxiously cherished by her citizens, of a returning sense of justice in her oppressor, and of a change in the policy of the government in her favour, have vanished. She was compelled to assert her just rights, or sink into a state of colonial vassalage. What step will be taken in the present emergency by the other states, it is impossible for us to foresee. If South Carolina is not relieved, either by satisfactory adjustment of the tariff, or by a general convention of all the states, she has declared before God and man that she will maintain the position she has assumed; nor will she change it unless her wrongs be redressed, or until some mode is pointed out that will relieve her of her burdens. She is anxiously desirous of peace; she has no wish to dissolve the political bands which connect her with the other states, but with Thomas Jefferson she does not regard the dissolution of the union as the greatest of evils. She regards one as greater,—viz., submission to a government of unlimited powers. She has regarded the present tariff as the settled policy of the government, but if deceived, she is willing to be undeceived. South Carolina desires that the question may be settled, whether the general government possesses the power to make it the unalterable policy of the country. South Carolina appeals to the constitution as it was originally adopted, not as it is at present, converted into an instrument of oppression. Standing on the basis of the constitution, she cannot think that an attempt will be made to drive her from her position by force. She will regard any attempt to force her into submission as severing a tie that connects her with the confederated states. She believes she will receive from the sovereign states of the union nothing less than a favourable sympathy, as it is for the common interest, certainly, that she should not be forced from the union. But if an unhallowed attempt should be made to cement the union with her blood, she will regard the compact as at once destroyed. The spirit of our institutions, the spirit of the age, forbids the idea that force will be resorted to by either of the parties in this controversy; but if South Carolina is deceived, she stands prepared to meet danger and to repel an invasion of her territory. She has warned the general government of the inevitable consequences of an appeal to arms. The innocent blood that may be shed in the conflict will in the last day of account rest on the heads of those who attempted to exercise an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. Her sacred soil shall never be stained with the footsteps of an invading foe, and if in resisting such an enemy the blood of her children should be demanded, no son of her's, whether native or adopted, will be found raising his parricidal arm against our common mother,—no son of her's will hesitate to fly to the rescue and lay down his life in her defence. [Here the Governor was interrupted with a burst of applause.] Fellow Citizens,—South Carolina cannot be drawn from the proud eminence she occupies but by her own hands. If she succeeds in the present struggle, it will be glory enough for her to have led the way in a reform of government; but if she fail, if she is to reap bitter fruits as the reward of her patriotic devotedness, the pages of future history will attest her virtue. If she is to be made the vassal of a great consolidated government, which is to ride over her ploughmen and beggar her yeomanry—if the light of liberty is to be extinguished, and the state broken into fragments—if nothing is to remain but the melancholy monuments of the patriotic struggle in which we are engaged—the friends of our country will in future, with regret and unavailing tears, lament that they permitted the occasion to escape when liberty might have been rendered secure, and the union placed on a foundation as lasting as the rocks. Some of us may not survive the issue of the present contest, but if we are true to our [illegible] example will be a rich legacy to those who succeed us, which in itself, is a remuneration for a life of generous devotion to the public good. It will be sufficient glory for us when we shall have left the busy scenes of this earth, to have inscribed on our tombs—'Here lies the man who sacrificed his life in a magnanimous effort to renovate and redeem the constitution, made to restore the liberties of his country.' Fellow Citizens,—This is our own, our [illegible] land—the soil of Carolina is rich with [illegible] and she [illegible] dience of those [illegible] liberties we have received as our heritage, and which we are bound to transmit unimpaired to posterity. Here all the endearments that render our lives pleasant are found. Here are the cherished monuments of our former happiness.

Here repose in everlasting silence the bones of our ancestors. Here are treasured up all the hopes that bind us to our country. Let us resolve, then, that, whatsoever others do, although they may desert us in the present struggle, and give aid and succour to our enemies, we will venture our all for Carolina.—(Applause.)—God grant that our councils may at all times be governed by wisdom and patriotism, and that our efforts in the cause of our country may be crowned with success. But if in the purpose of an inscrutable God, it shall be so ordered that we are to be assailed from abroad and deserted at home, let us resolve that we will give no cause of exultation to our enemies. We will, through weal and through woe, through evil report as well as through good report, go for Carolina.—(Immense applause.)—Let me conclude by assuring you, that my prayers shall be continually offered up to Him who holds in his hands all our destinies, that he will prosper the means employed for the restoration of our rights, and the he would at all times have our whole country in his holy keeping. I announce myself ready, in the solemn form prescribed in the constitution, to dedicate myself to the service of the state"—(BRITISH TRAVELLER.)—*January* 26.

The following is from the Edinburgh papers;—"There has been much talk in Edinburgh about an incident at the Highland Society's Dinner on Tuesday, which is of some political significance. The Chairman, contrary to immemorial usage, gave the King's health without"the honour,"and the band did not play, as usual, the King's Anthem. The Queen's, on the the contrary, was toasted with thundering acclamations, followed by"Rule Britania." His Majesty's health (to use the language of a gentleman present) was drunk by the Tory peers and Commoners, who formed the majority of the meeting, in solemn silence as if he were in that place to which some of the party would have no objection to see him removed. His Majesty is in bad odour with the Tories. So much the better; he can gain their favours only by giving up the people to their rapacity."—Mr. Gordon, a gentleman who was present at the dinner, has written to the journals, to state that the above paragraph does not contain a word of truth, and that the King's health was drunk with all the customary honours.—(British Traveller.)

JANUARY 28.

The Royal Stud at Hampton Court may now be said to possess the best collection of mares and stallions in the country. His Majesty intends augmenting the number of mares, and improving the stud in every way, so as to render it an object worthy the attention of all interested in horses but particularly in thoroughbred ones. The stud has to boast of an Arab of high caste, presented to George IV. by Sir J. Malcolm; he is a beatiful grey horse, of rather better size than the Arabians usually are. and is said to have cost Sir John £1,000. The other principal horses are as follows:—Tranby was got by Blacklock, dam by Orville, has much to recommend him. His size, colour, action, and performances, are good; he carried Mr. Osbaldeston four times—the first four miles in 8m. 10s., the second in 8m., the third in 8m. 15s. and the fourth in 8m. 50s.: this may be said to be without parallel as a feat against time. Ranter was got by Comus, dam by Beningborough, and was second in the St. Leger at Doncaster to Reveller. There are also two cart stallions, very superior in their way—a Clydesdale and a Suffolk Punch. The Colonel and Waterloo are too well known to require any comment—the former, although 15½ hands high, now that he is filled out, looks more like a hunter, equal to carry 16st. across the country, than a winner of the Saint Leger.—Among the mares are Maria, Posthuma, Ada, Sultana, Fleur-de-Lis (heavy in foal to the Colonel, and the racing world will be anxious for the result of the produce of two such extraordinary animals as the dam and sire), Elfrida, Moses's dam, Spermaceti, Scandal, Delphine, Elizabeth, Rachel, Lamia, Sister to Spermaceti, Galatea, Belvorina, a Partisan mare, a Gohanna mare, and a Comus mare. The above mares are in foal to different horses of the first class, such as Sultan, Emilius, The Colonel, Camel, Waterloo, and Lamplighter. The last year, eight yearlings from that establishment sold at Tattersall's for 2,400gs., and there is now a very promising lot of yearlings for sale in the spring, They consist of five colts and six fillies. The colts are—by Emilius, out of Sister to Spermaceti; by Redgauntlet, out of Ada; by Langar, out of Delphine; by Camel, out of Moses's dam; and by an Arab of Mr. Angerstein's, out of Elfrida. The fillies are—by Waterloo, out of the Gohanna mare, dam of Ambroiso; by Camel, out of Maria; by Sultan, out of Rachel; by Whisker, out of Elizabeth; by Camel, out of Galatea; and by Reveller, out of Lamia. Three of the best mares are to be sent this year to Priam.—(Bell's life in London.)

JANUARY 30.

We received last night from Oporto, letters and papers to the 22d inst., brought to Falmouth by the *Pantaloon*, which left Lisbon on the 20th, and Oporto on the 22d. She brings no news of the least interest from Lisbon, but the Oporto letters are worth reading. We are sorry that Don Pedro has quarrelled with the ablest statesman that Portugal has produced since the time of the Marquis de Pombal. The resolution of Captain Glasscock has checked the insults of the Miguelites, whilst the humanity with which he tempered his firmness, must have impressed the offending parties with respect as well as fear. Solignac is showing all the caution and good sense of a skilful general, who investigates his means before he proceeds to hostile operations. Our next arrival will probably show whether his boldness in action corresponds with the prudence of his preparations The following are extracts from our private correspondence, dated Jan. 18:—"I must begin by announcing what will afflict every one who has the peace and happiness of Portugal really at heart; I mean the dismissal of the Marquis of Palmella from his post as Ambassador, and the exclusion from the cabinet of all those who thought with him in politics. The Government here say that the Marquis in the negociations with the Courts of London, Paris, and Madrid, lately entrusted to his management, went further in his propositions than he was empowered, and that her most faithful Majesty's representative felt bound to dismiss him, in order to mark distinctly to the British Cabinet how entirely the Marquis had acted contrary to the sense and the letter of his instructions. The result has been, that most of the provisional appointments made during the absence of the Marquis and the two Mouzinhos (da Silveira and D'Albuquerque) are made absolute; and the secretaryships of Foreign Affairs, the Treasury and the Marine, are now in the hands of the Marquis de Loulé, Jose de Silva Carvalho, and Barnado de Sa Nogueira. The home secretaryship is bestowed upon Candido Jose Xavier, late first aide-dē-camp and still military secretary of the Emperor. Whether the Marquis of Palmella has or has not exceeded his powers, I, of course, do not know. However, from the moment he left this the same intrigues, hitherto so effectual, were set at work to exclude him from power, and, whether, for good or ill, have been attended with success. The successor of Palmella is the Marquis de Loulè, a very young man whose diplomatic talents are yet to be discovered. He is, however, the Emperor's brother-in-law, very handsome, spotrs capital moustachios, and must of course, be an able negotiator. M. Xavier is a man of ability, was considered a good officer by not a bad judge—Napoleon, under whom he served, having espoused the interests of the French on their entry into the Peninsula. The other members of the ministry, the leader of which is M. Freire, are of the high constitutional party, M. Freire having been President of the Cortes of 1802, and are all from not the higher orders, in consequence of which a bad feeling subsists between them and the Fidalgos. The secret of the appointment of the Marquis de Loulé and M. Xavier is said to be a desire to conciliate the cabinet of Madrid by showing two of the high Fidalgo class in the first officers, as otherwise the government here would look altogether of the ultra popular party, and consequently cause alarm to the timid politicians of the Spanish court. M. Mouzinho da Silveira is not wholly displaced as he is appointed Director-General of the Customs. Marshal Solignac making himself master of every detail, and taking all means to perfect the organizaton of the troops before he strikes. The strictest economy is enforced, and no persons, from the Marshal to the private, has more than rations for himself, and those necessary and belonging to the army, and so it is with respect to horses, and prodigious waste is thus put a stop to, for you can have no idea of the slovenly way in which these departments were managed, many who had no claim to rations having received them, while, at the same time, those in actual service were unattended to. Dicipline is preserved strictly, but without harshness, and prompt and exact attendance is enforced. The volunteers found this not palatable at first, but now they begin to learn that if they are soldiers they must obey to the letter—in short, with respect to military concerns the cause never looked so promisingly as now. The four British battalions are reduced to two, both under the command of Colonel Williams. Admiral Sartorious has not been here. Captains Minns and Bertram are under arrest; although a few days back the report was that both had sent in their resignations, and gone to Corunna. Since the court-martial upon Captain Rose the Admiral has, it is stated, sent notes requiring explanations, and conveying reproofs to it members, and this it is which has led to so many resignations, and to the confusion and disorganisation that has occurred. We have been unusually, nay, astonishingly queit for nearly a week, scarcely a shell or shot thrown in,—a fact now easily accounted for by the want of ammunition on the part of the enemy. This has been proved by their being obliged to throw stone shots and other missiles of a similar nature."—(Times.)

By the *Hibernia* packet ship, which arrived at Liverpool on the 27th inst., we have received New York papers to the 4th January, containing highly interesting accounts of the proceedings in South Carolina, and of the Government of the United States. Among other [illegible]nts relative to the civil contest now pen[illegible]he reply of the Governor of South Carolina [illegible]he President's Proclamation. It will be obse[illegible] that the tone assumed in it is that of utter de[illegible]nce of the Presidential Government of the United States.

"Now I, Robert Y. Hayne, Governor of South Carolina, in obedience to the said resolution (of the Legislature of South Carolina), do hereby issue this my Proclamation, solemnly warning the good people of this State against the dangerous and pernicious doctrine promulgated in the said Proclamation of the President, as calculated to mislead their judgments as to the true character of the Government under which they live, and the paramount obligation which they owe to the State, and manifestly intended to seduce them from their allegiance and by drawing them to the support of the violent and unlawful measures contemplated by the President, to involve them in the guilt of rebellion. I would earnestly admonish them to beware of the specious but false doctrines by which it is now attempted to be shown that the several States have not retained their entire sovereignty; that 'the allegiance of their citizens was transferred *in the first instance*, to the Goverument of the United States;' that 'a State cannot be said to be sovereign and independent whose citizens owe obedience to laws not made by it;' that 'even under the Royal Government we had no separate character;' that the constitution has created 'a national Government' which is not a 'compact between Sovereign States'—'that a State has no right to secede'—in a word, that ours is a National Government in which the people of all the States are represented, and by which we are constituted 'one people'—and 'that our representatives in Congress are all representatives of the United States and not of the particular States from which they come'—doctrines which uproot the very foundation of our political system'-annihilate the right of the states, and utterly destroy the liberties of teh citizens. It requires no reasoning to show what the bare statement of those propositions demonstrate that such a Government as is here described has not a single feature of a confederated Republic. It is in truth an accurate delineation, drawn with a bold hand, of a great consolidated empire 'one and indivisable;' and under whatever specious form its powers may be marked; it is, in fact, the worst of all despotisms, in which the spirit of an arbitrary Government is suffered to pervade institutions professing to be free. Such was not the Government for which our fathers fought and bled, and offered up their lives and fortunes as a willing sacrifice. Such was not the Government which the great and patriotic men who called the Union into being, in the plenitude of their wisdom, framed—such was not the Government which the fathers of the Republican faith, led on to the Apostle of American liberty, promulgated and successfully maintained in 1798, and by which they produced the great political revolution, affected at that auspicious era. To a Government based on such principles South Carolina has not been a voluntary party, and to such a Government she never will give her assent."

We have not room for more of this quotation; but we may mention, that it is contended, by the original "Declaration of Independence," the State of South Carolina had been constituted, and had ever since continued, a sovereign and independent state.

"That as a sovereign State, she has the inherent power to do all those acts, which by the law of nations any Prince or Potentate may of right do. That, like all independent States, she neither has nor ought she to suffer any other restraint upon her sovereign will and pleasure than those high moral obligations, under which all Princes and States are bound before God and man to perform their solemn pledges. The inevitable conclusion from what has been said, therefore, is that as in all cases of compact between independent Sovereigns were from the very nature of things, there can be no common judge or umpire, each Sovereign has a right 'to judge as well of infractions, as of the mode and measures of redress,' so in the present controversy between South Carolina and the Federal Government, it belongs solely to [illegible] gates in solemn Convention assembled, to decide whether the federal compact be violated, and what remedy the State ought to pursue. South Carolina, therefore, cannot and will not, yield to any department of the Federal Government a right which enters into the essence of all sovereignty, and without which it would become 'a bauble and a name.'"

These extracts comprise the substance of a long proclamation of four columns; and particularly that part of it which replies to the proclamation of President Jackson. This counter-proclamation was issued on 20th December, and was immediately followed by "General orders," summoning the Volunteers of South Carolina to support their Government. The effect of these "General Orders" is to institute a *levée en masse* of the population of South Carolina.

The sum of £30,000 for the expedition in search of Captain Ross, has been subscribed. With the contribution of £2000 from Government, this will form a fund sufficient for all purposes. The expedition will, we hope, be ultimately successful, not only in the accomplishment of its humane but of its scientific objects.—(Times.)

A proclamation in the *Gazette* of Saturday declares the Barony of Galten, in the County of Mayo, to be in a state of disturbance; and requires an extraordinary establishment of police.—(Dublin Journal.)

In an argument which took place last week in the King's Bench, a curious example was observed of the caprice with which the Fortune of the learned profession sometimes distributes her favours. Mr. Sergeant Spankie, as King's sergeant, was leading Sir J. Scarlett, on the one side; on the other, Sir W. Horne, as Attorney General, leading Mr. Campbell.—(Herald.)

THE FACTORY SYSTEM.

If any man were to say, that every [illegible] a tenth or twentieth part of all the children born in this country should be taken from their parents and guardians, and butchered, the proposition would be received with the utmost horror. But this would be humanity itself, compared with the practices which, in our manufacturing districts, condemn so many infants to unvaried misery and pain; so that life, instead of being a blessing, is a curse to them. Life without health and happiness is not desirable. This may truly be called a country of anomalies. We legislate to ensure the kind treatment of the inferior animals, and we have hitherto abandoned helpless infants to the most merciless treatment. We have allowed the laws prescribed by nature for the physical and moral development of human beings to be cruelly infringed. We have consigned creatures unable to protect themselves to beings as hard as the machinery they direct, and to whom the bones and sinews of these human victims are less prized than one of their rollers. Almost all the medical gentlemen examined before the Committee of the House of Commons say, that children, so far from working thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen hours out of the twenty-four, ought not to work at all M. Thackray says, that "young children ought not to work at all; that the period of growth ought not to be the period of labour; and hence, if I am asked as to time, I should say that the least time is the best time; because I consider that all labour is injurious at an early period of life." To use the expressive language of Sir Anthony Carlist. "the foundations for debility, decrepitude, and premature death, are to be found in the unnatural habit of oppressing children during the development of the body from the infantine state." All the medical men state that ten hours' labour, exclusive of meals, is as much as adults can perform without injury to their health. What must it be, then, to confine children of six years of age fifteen or sixteen hours, all the while remaining on their legs? Mr. James Turner gives the following evidence respecting Manchester:—In the silk mills a part of their hands work fourteen hours a day at the present time.—How early are children worked?—From six years old and upwards.—It is quite well known that they work in those mills, in some instances, longer than we do in cotton, and in some of them not quite so long; but they employ many children a great deal younger than we do in cotton mills; I have been to the mills and seen the hands come out, and they are very small children indeed; I have made inquires. I learnt that in the mill I am speaking of they have, I believe, 300 *under nine years of age*! and, from my own knowledge in seeing the children, I should suppose it was true."—The following devices for extracting the utmost possible quantity of labour from children make one shudder:—"Have you any other remarks to make as to the general management of Silk Factories at Manchester, or any of them?—It is well known that in these mills, especially the one that I have named, they take other means to get as much work out of the little infants as possible. What do you mean by other means?—Other means besides coercive means; it is quite common in the mill, for instance, to give prizes to those who can do the most work in a fortnight or so. Last Saturday three weeks, two of these boys had been striving for three pounds of bacon and three score of potatoes, which could do most work for a fortnight; the prize was decided on that day, and the little boy that had won it had often complained when he got home that he could hardly get to bed. Then, when the two boys have done their quantity of work, the overlookers almost insist that others should do the same. Girls they will give dolls to: they get two dolls, a big one and a little one, and hang them up in the frame, and those that do the most work get one of those [illegible] the boy that I named, his name is Griffiths, that had won the bacon, had also won, on a former occasion, half a peck of meal and some sugar; this is done to get as much work out of the little children as ever they can, and then when part have done it, they consider that all can do alike; and they almost insist on them doing so, and use them harshly if they do not as much work as those have done for their prizes."—The manufacturing system in this country has grown up in our own days. All the physiologists seem to think that the degeneracy, which is already too visible, will greatly increase. Sir Anthony Carlists does, indeed, seem to hold out a sort of consolation in the circumstance of the power of propagation being destroyed in our manufacturing population in the course of a few generations, so that room will be made, by the extinction of the effete races for, the constant immigration of healthy races from the country. "The persons born and bred in cities throughout Europe (he says) are naturally of less stature than those born in country places."—He supposes the population of London would become extinct in fifty years, if not refreshed by accessions from the country. "Children (he observes) brought up from early life in warm rooms may enjoy an apparent degree of health until almost the age of maturity, but they never obtain vigorous health; for although they may not apparently perish in much larger numbers, compared with those who are less protected against the inclemencies of the cold and wet weather, the effects of bad food, and so forth, still I would venture to add, that even supposing the mortality among the former were not so great as in the latter class, still they would be unfit to carry on a succeeding generation of healthy and vigorous human beings; they would be either nipped in the bud about the time of puberty, or they would beget weakly inferior children; for there is nothing more hereditary than family tendencies, particularly tendencies engendered by such habits as are hurtful to the first formation of animal structures. The same happens again in the animal creation; if you domesticate rabbits, and keep them in close houses for a series of generations, they deviate into morbid varieties, and eventually cease to breed;. . . . . the procreative power being one of the first animal faculties to cease with every diminution of anim[illegible] health and vigour."—*Chronicle, January* 12.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Much mirth was caused in the Court of Common Pleas on Thursday, by the following case of *Crim Con.*, in which the defendant was a *Lothario* of nearly 70 years of age, named Roberts. The damages were laid at £500; Sergeant Jones stated the circumstances. The plaintiff, Mr. Haller, was less than half the age of the seducer; he carried on the business of a jewe[illegible]ler, and was married in the month of No[illegible]

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1830. to Clara Thomas, a well educated young woman, who was for some time previous a governess, and about his own age. They lived happily together till that happiness was destroyed by the defendant, who possessed considerable property,—was the plaintiff's landlord, enjoying his intimacy and confidence, and professing friendship for him. The issue of the plaintiff's marriage was a son, for which the defendant stood godfather, and who was also called by the defendant's name. The plaintiff was prevented from feeling suspicion of the defendant, not only by the friendship he felt for him, but also by his advanced age, and his being a married man; but in consequence of some information an inquiry took place, and it was discovered that a correspondence existed between the defendant and the plaintiff's wife, part of which he should read. After the discovery of the correspondence, the plaintiff remained at home one evening with a friend, for the purpose of watching the defendant and his wife; and while they were together burst into the room, and discovered them in a situation which could leave no doubt on his mind or on the minds of the Jury. He should leave the particulars to be stated by the witnesse's and should show enough, from the defendant's correspondence with the plaintiff's wife, fto satisfy the Jury of his guilt. The first of the defendant's letters he should read, was a note in pencil. It was, "Meet me by the turnpike-house—come soon, and I will be there; but pray don't keep me waiting." This was part of a note written in pencil, and was not signed, but would be proved to be in the defendant's handwriting. The next was a letter dated February 29, from which it would appear that the defendant made use of the pretence of religion for his purpose of seduction, which, on the mind of such a woman, was calculted to produce an undefinable effect. It wa as sfollows:—

"My dearest love and life,—With what pleasure do I write this to a person I so adore. and sorry I am to be so disappointed from seeing the darling of my heart. I am sure you would not neglect me if you could help it, but I hope it will not be long before I shall have the pleasure of meeting you again. I assure you it is too much for me to encounter, but must wait with patience, I should like to have seen you, and then I should have told you more than I can write; but please God I will see you on Thursday next, if all is well, and then all will be right I hope in our hearts once again. If I can I will be with you by half past eleven o'clock, when I shall have comfort of my dearest friend again."

Then followed a quotation from one of Dr. Watts's Hymns. Any thing more disgusting or disgraceful than using a sacred hymn for the purpose of prostitution, he was confident they had never heard of. The defendant then proceeds—

"When you look at this, you may think of the writer, and say you may defy the world to find by one, as I thought never would have harboured nor suffered such a thought to arise of a man who would as soon have lost his life, as been guilty of such an action. I hope you, my dearest of all,—my lovely Clara, if so I may style you, the joy of my heart, from a sincere and ever well wisher, and sincere friend till death. If I have no more doubts from my dear charmer. This is only a little friendly advice from your adorer, though you think not; but the time will come, when you will know it to your heart's content. I hope, and you may say, I wish I had done as I have to one who did not deserve it. If you can, I will see you to-morrow, if I can. The writer of this is a man of honour, and would be ashamed of a mean action, my sweetest love. Your's truly."

The next letter was dated March 24, and complained of some disappointment. It was as follows—

"My dearest beloved Clara,—I am sorry you should have disappointed me so, as I came here to see you, but as you was not at home, I could not see you; but if something particular had not been the reasou I should certainly have had the pleasure I came for, and that you know is a pleasure to me; but if it was the pleasure to you as it is to me, you would not disappoint me, as you know I would not serve you so, my dear. My love, you ask me if I still earnestly desire our union. My dear, how can you ask me such a question, when you know, or ought to know, before now? But if you are so fractious about things, and the more you know of me, the more you ought to love me, as I do you. If you was afraid, as you say, about me, you would let me see you oftener than you do, my loveliest dear. I am so unhappy to think you are gone out, and knew I was coming. I assure you I am very uncomfortable about you. You distress me beyond measure, to think I could not see the only comfort I have; but if I can possibly see you I will on Tuesday next. So then I shall expect to see the darling of my heart. Pray don't let any person see this but yourself. So now, my dear, I must bid adieu for the present; and I remain your affectionate and truly, dearest Clara, till death, "S. R.

"Don't forget the writer. I pray, dearest Clara, destroy this when you have read it."

He should read but one more of the defendant's epistles. It was as follows:—

"My dearest dear, and turtle dove,—(A great laugh,)
You are the friend I dearly love.
Excuse me, for what I write,
And, my dearest love, make me welcome in your sight.
—(Great laughter.)
The world is round, and has no end,

So is my love to you, my dear friend.—(Loud laughter)—I hope you will let me have the return that is due to what is real affection and love. If you will be constant, as you have told me, we shall have our gratification of our wish as to our union, which is what you must know I long for, and I hope you do the same. If you do, my beloved, tell me, and that will make me happy, my dearest of all love. I do think the time so long, from Tuesday to Saturday. I wish I could have seen you sooner. I shall not be really happy till I am united to my darling. I have had no sleep since I left you, you seemed so cross but I hope you will not be so when I see you again my angel. Do let me see you soon. If you should not be at home I will come on Monday or Tuesday next, and so my dearest love be at home to see me. You know my dearest life I am unhappy always without you, and if your love is as sincere to me as mine is to you, it is insupportable, for you know I am miserable when I am not with you; so I hope you will take pity as I hope your good sense will direct. So I hope I shall not tire you with a true epistle from your dearest beloved until death.

"S. R.

"Pray my love burn this when you have perused it; but tell me if you, from the heart—that you think you shall like our union and be happy, if so, then, my sweet life, we shall be both happy and comfortable together, my ever adorable Clara, Amen."—(Great laughter.)

He was told it would be said that a trap had been laid by the plaintiff and his wife for the defendant. He would readily admit that the plaintiff watched the defendant and his wife; but the letters which had been read clearly proved that the defendant had long been making the most devoted protestations of affection to the plaintiff's wife, to induce her to leave her husband and live with him, which must be the union he meant. He challenged his friend to call any witness to prove a conspiracy. The Jury would consider what damages the plaintiff should receive for such an injury inflicted by a man in whom he placed so much confidence.—George Sylvester, a law stationer, knew Mr. and Mrs. Haller, and lodged with his wife in the same house with them: his wife died a few days ago. On 5th April, when witness came home in the evening, he found Mr. Haller in his room. Mr. Roberts and Mrs. Haller were in a room on the first floor.—Mr. Haller and witness took off their shoes, went softly down to the room door, and listened for some minutes. Mr. Haller suddenly opened the door, which was not locked, and they both rushed in, when they found Mr. Roberts and Mrs. Haller on the bed; Mrs. Haller instantly sprang off the bed; Mr. Roberts appeared quite lost, but got off the bed, and said, "what's the matter, Mr. Haller, there is no harm done?"—(A laugh.) He made the best of his way down stairs, and out of the house. Mr Haller followed him down stairs, accusing him of his treachery. Mr. Haller appeared to feel greatly. The bedroom was a front room with two windows; Mrs. Haller's child was on the bed with her and the defendant; their dress did not appeared disordered.—Mr. Sergeant Jones said that was the plaintiff's case.—Mr. Sergeant Taddy addressed the Jury for the defendant. He said there was one sentiment in the letters he perfectly agreed in, and that was "the world is round, and has no end." (A great laugh.) It certainly was an odd world—very odd things were done in it, and very odd ways of making money were practiced in it. The plaintiff and his wife married at a mature age, and rented a house from the defendant, with whom they became very friendly—invited him to become godfather to their child and heir apparent, and named it after him. There must be some reason for all this; was it not likely that they intended to make Mr. Robert's fondness for a child a receipt for the rent, and perhaps the means of getting a legacy also? The question for them to consider was, not whether Mr. Roberts was an old fool (a laugh), but whether any and what criminal intercourse had in reality taken place between him and the plaintiff's wife? The defendant, in his last letter, says, "tell me if you think you sball like our union and be happy." It was plain that it had not taken place then. Was there any proof that it took place on 5th April? Mr. Haller was in the room with his wife, and, according to the evidence, suspecting his wife's fidelity; but instead of rushing into the room and kicking her paramour down stairs, or throwing him out of the window, he sends for the law writer to come and witness what was going on. They went, and waiting for the critical time, they rushed into the room, and found Mr. Roberts lying on the bed, playing with his godchild little Samuel. He was surprised at the husband's suspicions, and at once said there was no harm done. There was no appearance of harm being done or intended. There was no disorder in their dress—the door was not locked or guarded—there was no one keeping guard but the plaintiff himself. The letters of the defendant had been produced, but there was no evidence how they came into the plaintiff's possession; could they doubt they had been placed in his hands by his wife, as the defendant had been lured to write them? There was no evidence that the plaintiff and his wife were not at this moment living together, anticipating their success in getting damages from the defendant. He was confident the Jury would disappoint such an expectation by returning a verdict for the defendant.—The Chief Justice charged the Jury that they must be satisfied that the act of adultery had been committed, or the action could not be sustained. The only evidence that brought the parties together was that of Sylvester. His lordship here read over this witness's evidence, and observed that this evidence might not be thought sufficient to prove that a criminal intercourse had taken place between the parties. In addition to this evidence, letters from the defendant to the plaintiff's wife were put in, which were certainly extremely foolish; but it was for them to consider whether the whole of the evidence proved that an act of adultery had been committed. If they believed there had been an act of adultery committed; that the husband was a consenting party, but of which there was no evidence, that would entirely exclude him from any claim to damages. If they considered the husband entitled to damages, it was for them to determine the amount. Certainly it appeared that the wife must have yielded her virtue very easily to an old man on a few months' acquaintance. The Jury retired for 40 minutes, and then returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages £100.—*Chronicle, December* 15.

Poor Poulett Thompson! Our readers know before this, that this promising young gentleman has been returned both for Dover and Manchester. Into the latter place he has been smuggled by Baxter, Shuttleworth, the Potters, Dyer, and the rest of the crew, who have infested the town for many years; and we promise him that he will not have a sinecure. Cobbett is particularly good on this return:—"The Lord have mercy upon poor Poulett Thompson! There will be Baxter boring him with his pompous inanity; there will be the Potters with their broad shoulders and broad simper, pestering him for measures to save the kingdom by enlarging the '*improved system of banking*,' and '*cotton buying*,' carried on at the '*three golden balls*.' There will be that remorseless yankee, Dyer, plaguing him to death with his carding-machines and his parents, and swearing, in the usual Connecticut twang, that, to make the kingdom perfectly secure, there is nothing like giving him a share in the profits of the Bank of England. And there will be Shuttleworth, offed, and scoffed, and coughed out of Manchester, hurrying away to London, and rapping everlastingly at his door, calling upon him for the 'extension of trade,' and the limitation in the breeding on the part of the women. Poor Mr. Thompson will have to muffle his knocker, and to lay straw in the street opposite his door. He will have to listen to all the eulogiums on their sons and relations; and to hear them pointed out as persons extremely desirous, to assist in saving the kingdom. His house will be besieged by them; the instructions which Pope gave to his porter, 'say I am *sick*, I am *dead*,' will not avail poor Thompson. Shuttleworth and Dyer will insist upon *seeing the body*, which they now, at this moment, look upon as their property as much as the man in the fable looked upon his wooden god as his property. If I were Mr. Thompson; I would have these fellows painted, tell them that he had a desire to have their likenesses, on account of this their grand achievement. Painter never performed an easier task; for a group to resemble them, human nature has not provided. Having their pictures, I would hang them up in my hall, and then take the porter and say to him,—'There you see those five pictures; and if you let it over the still of my door any one of the fellows which those pictures resemble, not a whole bone snall be left in your skiu in one hour after that.' They will try to catch him in the street; they will hunt him to his country seat, if he be not as wily as a hare is in taking her form. As to their *letters*, of which he will soon have half-a-dozen volumes. so long as there is fire in the world there is a remedy for them. Dyer said in one of his published papers, that Manchester stood in need of a Minister for one of its Members, *that well-informed persons in the town might be in constant communication with him!* Dreadful intimation!"—That Cobbet-'s assertion of these fellows fastening on Thompson is perfectly correct, is corroborated already. In another part of his *Register* we find, "I take the following from *Chronicle* of Dec. 29. My friends of Oldham and Manchester, do *read* this, and then judge you of the correctness of my oppressed in the former part of his *Register*. Do pity poor Mr. Thompson! Good Good! What a life he is destined to lead! How *quickly* they have began upon him:—'A deputation from Manchester waited on the Right Hon. Poulett Thompson, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, yesterday, at his residence in Somerset-place.'" And they did every right. Make hay, boys, while the sun shines.—*Age, Dec.* 25-

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PARIS,—January, 17.

We take the following from the *Ami de la Religion*:

"The Royal exiles are living in the Palace of Hradschin, at Prague, an immense antique building, whose only advantage is that it completely commands the city and the environs to a vast extent. Thence are descried the windings of the Moldau, which flows through the town, dividing it into two parts, which are united by a single bridge, that from which St. Johan Nepomuk was thrown in 1383, and on which his statue is placed at the spot from which he was precipitated into the river, and which is always saluted by the inhabitants as they pass with great veneration. Though the view which the Hradschin commands is magnificent, no thing can be more sombre than its interior, which consists of vast apartments, without carpets or curtains, and indeed almost entirely without furniture; no fireplaces, but instead of them cumbrous stoves, with heavy domes to them, and an almost universal odour of tobacco smoke. There is ample room for exercise apartments and chambers are not fewer in number than 700. The Royal Family of course occupy but a very small portion of them, and yet have ample accommodation for their friends and visitors. At the beginning of December [illegible] cold was very severe, and the river began [illegible] frozen over, for though broad it is [illegible]deep. The town affords but few of the [illegible]tures of life, but provisions are chap, and [illegible]e manufactures are much the same as in France. The nobility from good society when assembled in the town, but in summer they retire to their country-seats. The french exiles lead a most monotonous life. Being entirely foreigners, unacquainted with the language and manners of the people, they are almost without society and its resources. Charles X. has scarcely quitted his bed for six weeks, and has not been out of the palace since his arrived. He has had an attack of the gout, much more severe than any to which he had been ever before subject, and to doubt his recluse mode of life must have a had effect upon his general health. The King, though suffering with Christian resignation, must be cruelly affected by his present state, though there are no symptons which lead those around him to apprehend any immediate fatal consequences. Distant events create abundant care and anxiety to them all. Their emotions on learning that the Duchess of Berry had fallen into captivity may be well imagined. She has, however, been able to write to the Duchess d'Angoulême, who, on hearing the disastrous news of the capture, showed by her fortitude her reliance upon the promises of the Gospel. Nothing could be more affecting than her language to her nephew on this distressing occasion; never did a mother fin a more faithful interpreter of her sentiments."

THE ARMY.

War Office, Dec. 4th.—55th Foot: Lieut. T. A. Herriot to be Adj. v. Swan, who res. adjutancy only.

War Office, Dec. 14th.—3rd Foot: Ens. H. Williams, from h. p. 2d Gar. Bat., to be Quartermaster, v. G. Edwards, who ret. on h. p. 2d Gar. Bat.—38th: to be Lieutenant: Lieut. H. O. Lewis, from h. p. 89th F., v. Jenkins, app. to 56th F.; Lieut. J. J. Fenton, from h. p. Unat, v. Webster, app. to 99th F.—44th: Ens. F. A. Wetherall, from 1st F., to be Lieut. by pur. v. Pennington, who ret.

War Office, Dec. 21st.—2d Foot: Ens. D. Cahill, from 91st F., to be Lieut. without pur. v. Grier, cashiered by sentence of a General Court Martial.

War Office, Dec. 28th.—6th Foot: Capt. E. Drury, from h. p. 5th F. to be Capt. v. F. Richardson, who ex.; Ens. C. D. Baily, from h. p. 21st Light Dragoons, to be Ens. v. Imlach, app. Quartermaster in 1st F.—13th: Ens. F. Sewell to be Lieut. by pur. v. Darlot, who ret; Hon. E. J. W. Forester to be Ens. by pur. v. Sewell,—20th F. Hill to be Ens. by pur. v. Prendergast, who ret.—57th: Lieut. J. MacMahon Kidd to be Capt. by pur. v. Lane, who ret.; Ens. A. T. Allen to be Lieut. by pur. v. Kidd, J. H. Shadforth to be Ens. by pur. v. Allen.

War Office, Jan. 4th.—6th Foot: Lieut. J. Johnston, from h. p. 6th W. I. Regt. to be Lieut. v. Dalton, who ex.—45th: Lieut. G. H. Moore, from h. p. of the 66th F. to be Lieut. v. A. Clendining who ex.

War Office, Jan. 11th.—11th Light Dragoons: Lieut. W. Handley, to be Capt. by pur. v. Creighton, who ret.; Cor. J. R. H Rose, to be Lieut by pur v. Handley, Ens. A. Walker, from 91st F. to be Cor. by pur v. Rose.—3rd Foot: Ens. and Adj. W. White, to have rank of Lieut.; Ens. A. Menzies, from 46th F. to be Ens. v. White, app. Adj.—20th: Maj. A. Fraser, from 40th F., to be Maj. v. Simcockes, who ex.; Ens. P. LeCouteur, from h. p. unat. to be Ens. without pur. v. Stanford, dec.—40th Maj. J. S. Simcockes, from 20th F. to be Maj. v. Fraser, who ex.—41st: To be Lieut.: Ens. R. Harnett, without pur. v. Daintry, dec.; Ens. G. S. Montizambert, by pur. v. Harnett, whose prom. by pur. has been cancelled. To be Ens.: Ens. C. O'Meara, from h. p 1st F. v. Montizambert—45th: Lieut. G. Minter to be Capt. without pur. v. Perham, dec.; Ens. H. B. Bennett to be Lieut. without pur. v. Minter; Ens. and Adj. J. Hine to have rank of Lieut.: Ens. J. Campbell, from h. p. 78th F. to be Ens. v. Bennet.

War-Office, Jan 18th.—41st Foot: Staff Ass. Surg. N. Dartnell to be Ass. Surg. v. R. Dartnell, who ex.

War-Office, Jan. 25th.—Memoranda.—His Majesty has approved of the 13th Light Dragoons being permitted to retain on their chaces and appointments the motto "*Vivet in æternum*," stated to have been borne by the Regiment for many years; and the 91st Regt. to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges heretofore authorised by the Regiment, the words "*Roleia*," "*Vimiera*," and "*Corunna*," in commemoration of the gallantry of the Regiment in action with the enemy at Roleia, on the 17th Aug. 1805; at Vimiera, on Aug. 21, 1808; and before Corunna, on Jan. 16, 1809.

91st Foot.—Ens. R. T. Eagar to be Lieut. by pur. v. Durnford, who ret.; A. Du Bordieu, to be Ens. by pur. v. Eagar.

Monthly Military Obitcary.

(From the Army List for December.)

Generals.—Earl of Kilmorey, 86th F.; S. Dalrymple, late Scots Fus. Gds. L'Orient, France, 2d Oct.

Lieut. General.—Cuppage, R. Art. Woolwich, 9th Nov.

Colonel.—Lord Clinton, Aid-de-Camp to the King.

Lieut.-Colonels.—Russell, Coldst. Gds.; Shaw, 45th F. at sea, 20th June.

Majors.—Mackay, 70th F. Ireland: Longden, unatt. 6th Oct.

Captains.—Lord Ranfsay, 26th F.; Thompson, late 3 Vet. Bat. 13th Oct.; James, unatt, Guernsey, 21st Oct.; Brewster, h. p. 8th F. Isle aux Noix, 31st Jan.; Daly, h. p. 31st F.; 30th Oct.

Lieutenants.—Bevan, 77th F. Jamaica, 6th Oct.; D'Avenant, h. p. 20th Dr. 22d Oct.; Gallaher, h. p. 11th F. 15th Oct; Fitz Gerald, h. p. 29th F. 7th Oct.; Hayton, h. p. 58th F. 15th Jan.; White, h. p. 60th F. Montreal, Upper Canada, 11th Sept.; Donelan, h. p. 66th F. Clanmorris, county Mayo; Kilkelly, h. p. 97th F. 8th Aug.; Craven, h. p. 134th F. 27th Sept.; Young, h. p. African Corps, 22d Oct.; Clarke, h. p. Glengarry Fenc.

Ensigns and 2d Lieutenants.—Wemyss, 21st F. Portsmouth, 27th Oct.; Scotts, 83d F.; Graham, late 1st Vet. Bn. 5th Nov.; M'Kowan, late 8th Vet. Bat. 6th Nov.

Quarter-Masters.—Brooks, h. p. 2d Dr. Gds. 28th Oct.; Brierly, h. p. Ayrshire Fenc. Cav. 16th Sept.; Crouchley, h. p. 23d Dr. 25th Sept.

Surgeons.—Mallock, 46th F. Madras, 2d June; M'Lachlan, h. p. 93d F. 1st Aug.; Conolly, h. p. 3d W. I. R. 30th Augt.

Assist.-Surgeon.—Woods, h. p. 94th F.

Commissariat Department.—Dep. Ass. Comm. Gen. E. C. Monk, Dominica, 14th Sept.

Chaplain's Department.—Rev. G. Wennock, Devonport, 27th Oct.

(From the Army List for January.)

Lieut. Colonels.—Phillips, h. p. R. Marines; Gossip, h. p. 11 Garr. Batt.; Forrest, E. I. Comp. Serv.; Dunne, do.

Majors.—Knox, R. Art. Leith Fort, Edinburgh; Wyburn, h. p. Royal Marines.

Captains.—Wetherid, 3 Dr. Gds. Brighton; Boyes, 64 F.; Burton, 54 F. Trichinopoly, Madras; Stainton, 95 F. Corfu; Snow, 97 F. Kandy, Ceylon; Stanway, R. Eng. Ireland; Mathews, late of R. Art.; T. Donald, Bar. Mast. Berbice; Barrow, h. p. Newfoundland Fenc.; Lundin, h. p. 21 F.; Hall, h. p. R. Mar.; Hicks, late Vet. Bn.; Sir John Cox, Bart. h. p. 18th F. London.

Lieutenants.—Wade, 13 F.; Phibbs, 40 F. Poona, Bombay; Macdonald, 55 F. Bellary, Madras; Morison, do. do. do.; Persse, 77 F.; Liddle, h. p. 11 Dr.; Black, h. p. 48 F. Donegal; Dixon, h. p. 80 F. Jersey; Carter, h. p. 7 W. I. R. do., Schwartz, h. p. Nova. Fen[illegible]own Adjt. of Cape Breton; Foy, h. p. 94 [illegible]on, late 2 Vet. Bn.; Cameron, 9 do; Irwin, 11 [illegible]do.; Harpur, h. p. Unat.; Mason, do.; Kay, h. p. [illegible] F.; Luke Brown, h. p. 83 F.; Carthew, late Art. Drivers, Truro, Cornwall; Appleton, h. p. R. Mar.; Carrington, do.; Sely, h. p. 5 F.

Second Lieutenants and Ensigns.—Martin, 38 F.; Dewes, 89 F.; Nicoll, Fort. Adjt. in Canada, Coteau du Lac; Gwinnell, h. p. R. Mar.; Graham, late 1 Vet. Bn.; Hall, 6 do.; Harrison, 8 do.; M'Kowen, do.; Campbell, h. p. 65 F.

Paymaster.—Griffiths, h. p. 23 F.

Quarter-Masters.—Wainwright, h. p. 27 F.; Phillips, late of 58 F.; Banks, h. p. 4 Dr. Gds. Templemore.

Assistant-Surgeons.—Toulmin, 58 F. Ceylon; Taylor, h. p. Staff: Gibbons, late of R. Art.; Bloxam do.

Veterinary Surgeon.—Hayard, 6 Dr. Gds.

Commissariat Department.—Dep. Ast. Comm. Gen. Curll, h. p. Barbadoes.

Bombay—Printed and published for the Proprietors, by Shreecrustna Jagonnathjee, at the Courier Press, No. 9. Church-lane, where all communications addressed to the Editor are received.